The New-York Times.

VOL. X—NO. 3112. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Kentucky.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Rebel Troops Ordered to Leave the State.

Refusal to Order the National Troops to Leave Also.

Operations of the National Gunboats on the Mississippi.

A Rebel Battery Silenced and a Gunboat Disabled.

The Rebel Force at Columbus Fifteen Thousand.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Formidable Rebel Batteries at Aquia Creek.

A Brigade Offered the Government from North Carolina.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Nothing further has transpired in relation to matters connected with the Western Department and the command under Gen. FREMONT, except it being definitely ascertained that a determined and systematic effort has been made to effect the removal of Gen. FREMONT to another command, and to place the affairs of Missouri in the hands of one fitted for the duty, who would, however, be more considerate of contractors than the present commander seems inclined to be.

THE CASE OF SERRELL.

SERRELL, who was released from Fort Lafayette, came to Washington to-day for the purpose of reclaiming the papers and property seized by the officers at the time of his arrest. His counsel, Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia, succeeded in procuring a release of what papers were here, and an order on Mr. Surveyor ANDREWS for the drafts or post-notes. The documents show conclusively that Mr. SERRELL was an agent of the Bank of England.

A QUESTION OF CONTRABAND.

Some time ago, a number of persons were indited, at Chicago, for aiding contrabands to escape from service. In every instance, I believe, it is ascertained that the owners of the slaves are rebels. The Attorney-General has, I understand, ordered the indictments at Chicago to be dismissed, and the defendants discharged from custody and from their bonds. It is probable the same course will be pursued in relation to similar indictments elsewhere.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES RETURNED.

Attorney-General BATES returned to Washington last evening.

CONSUL TO DEMARARA.

It will be recollected that charges of disloyalty were made against Mr. T. D. EDWARDS, of Kentucky, who was lately appointed Consul to Demarara. Mr. EDWARDS has taken the trouble to produce satisfactory evidence that these charges were entirely untrue.

NO PRIVATEER FITTED OUT IN ENGLAND.

The Government is in receipt of satisfactory evidence that no privateer has been fitted out in a British port, notwithstanding the common assertion to the contrary.

THE CASE OF THE SUMTER.

It is probable that the matter of the privateer *Sumter* being permitted to coal in a British port, and being saluted by the British flag, will be made the subject of a diplomatic inquiry, and perhaps of a pretty resolute protest.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.

At 12 o'clock to-day, Gen. SMITH, with detachments of the Third Vermont, Nineteenth Indiana, and Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, a squadron of cavalry and GRIFFIN'S battery—the whole force numbering about 2,000 men—left Chain Bridge, and marched a distance of six miles northwest to Lewinsville, on a reconnoissance. They met with no resistance on the route. Having successfully completed the reconnoisance, they set out on their return. When a short distance from Lewinsville, the rebels appeared on the hills about seven-eighths of a mile north—about one thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry—and immediately commenced a rapid firing, the shots from the howitzers generally falling short, and those from the larger guns passing over our troops. One of the Vermont regiment was killed on the spot, one mortally wounded, three seriously, and several slightly. Capt. GRIFFIN immediately brought his battery to bear upon the hill, and after a vigorous fire, lasting ten minutes, drove the rebels from their position. Our troops were anxious to march upon the rebels from the moment of their appearance. An attack, however, was no part of the movement, and they were compelled to resume their march to the Chain Bridge without a battle. Gen. McCLELLAN was at his quarters in the city when the attack was made. On hearing of the successful result, he proceeded with his Staff to Chain Bridge to learn the particulars, and he did not return until 9 o'clock to-night.

During the afternoon heavy and rapid cannonading was heard from along our lines across the other side, and in connection with the rumored fact of some kind, the people here were confident that a battle was in progress. The firing, however, was only with blank cartridges.

FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The steamer *J. L. Pusey* arrived this afternoon from the flotilla. She reports that last night the steamer *State of Maine*, while steaming down the river, ran down the steamer *Tigress*, of the flotilla, causing her to sink immediately. It was not known whether there was any loss of life, or whether the *Tigress* will prove a total loss. The *Pusey* reports all quiet below.

PAYMASTER GALAHER.

On the 6th, the day of his arrest, Paymaster GALAHER made a requisition on the United States Treasurer for $30,000. The word "urgent" was written on the requisition.

GOV. CURTIN.

To-day Gov. CURTIN and Staff, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of Navy Fox and others, paid a visit to the Navy-yard. They were received with a salute.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

This morning, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Bishop CLARK and FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, the officers of the Sanitary Commission, had an interview with Gen. McCLELLAN, in regard to the condition of our forces. Gen. McCLELLAN expressed a great interest in the work which the Commission had undertaken, and he announced his readiness to do everything in his power to advance their purposes. The Medical Director on the General's Staff also favors their views.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER is still in the city. He will probably return to his home again before taking the field for active service. He was granted a leave of absence for eight days, and had only been home a day and a half when he was ordered to return to this city.

LIEUT. TOMPKINS PROMOTED.

Lieut. TOMPKINS of the Fifth, late Second Cavalry, has been assigned the position of Assistant Adjutant-General in Gen. STONEMAN'S staff. Lieut CHAS. H. GIBSON, of First Dragoons, is Aide.

THE NEW BRIGADIERS.

All the Brigadiers who have reported themselves to head-quarters have been assigned commands, except Gens. MANSFIELD, PECK and CASEY. Their positions will be assigned them at once.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

The British Postmaster-General has given the Post-office Department of the United States the benefit of the reduction of two cents per letter on the Prussian closed mail.

THE BALTIMORE EXCHANGE CUT OFF.

An order was issued yesterday prohibiting the carrying of the Baltimore *Exchange* in the United States mails.

LETTERS CAPTURED BY THE PIRATES.

A large number of letters were on board the *Abby Bradford* when she was captured by the privateer *Sumter*. They were opened by the pirates, but left on board the *Bradford*. When she was recaptured the letters were forwarded to the Navy Department, and this morning were sent to the Secretary of State, where they now remain.

CAPT. DOVE ARRESTED.

The force of marines which left yesterday in the cars was to arrest Capt. DOVE, of sloop-of-war *Pocahontas*. The arrest was accomplished, and Capt. DOVE brought to the Navy-yard, where he is now confined on the *Philadelphia*. The occasion of his arrest was a suspicion that certain visits he had made to Virginia recently were to give information to the rebels. His friends here, however, maintain that they were for no such purpose, but to visit friends who lived near the shore.

DISCHARGING MINORS.

The applications for the discharge of minors from the Army has become so frequent as to create serious annoyanee to the military authorities. It is said that a general order will be issued at once to prevent any discharges upon such grounds in the future. LEO.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISANCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

A large party started out at 7 o'clock this morning, from the vicinity of Chain Bridge, under the command of Col. STEVENS, of the New-York Highlanders. It consisted of several detached companies of infantry, a company of cavalry and Capt. GRIFFIN'S battery. As our skirmishers advanced, the enemy's pickets retired beyond Lewinsville, about seven miles from Chain Bridge.

Our troops having accomplished the object of their errand connected with the reconnoissance of the country, began to retrace their steps, when a large force of rebels, consisting of two Regiments of Infantry, and Col. STEWART'S Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, with a battery of four pieces, were seen approaching from the direction of Fall's Church, evidently with a view of cutting them off and preventing their return to their camp, and line of battle was formed by the remainder of their forces.

The rebel battery then opened with shell, which was replied to from GRIFFIN'S battery. Several rounds were fired on each side, when our troops ceased firing for about twenty minutes, in order to give the rebels an opportunity, which they would not embrace, of meeting them on the open field, the rebels being for the greater part concealed in the woods.

Our forces, on resuming operations, brought into action a 32-pounder, the shell from which soon silenced the rebel battery. The gun was then directed towards the cavalry, which appeared on the road leading to Fall's Church, and soon sent them flying, a number reeling from their saddles and falling to the ground. The shells exploded in their midst.

The command was then given to withdraw, and our column fell back in good order to Chain Bridge reaching there late in the afternoon.

Gen. SMITH, commanding the division to which these troops are attached, arrived on the ground shortly after the engagement commenced, and at once assumed the command.

The names of the killed of the Federal troops are:

OF NINETEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Sergeant Samuel Goodwin, Company I.

Private Oliver Hubbell, Company D.

Private William H. Wood, Company D.

Lieut. Hancock, of Company I, is supposed to be killed, as he was seen to fall.

Three privates in Company D were wounded, and three are supposed to have been taken prisoners.

THIRD VERMONT REGIMENT.

Amos Mazerole, of Company C.

William Colburn, of Company C.

Four of the same company were slightly wounded.

These casualties were in part owiug to the fearless daring of the men, who violated positive orders which were given to secure their safety.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Notice is given to all Postmasters who have not received new stamps, to continue the sale of the old issue until the former can be supplied, and of course to mail all letters brought to their offices pre-paid by stamps of the old style.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to the various Assistant Treasurers, to the following effect:

Under the Act of July 19 and Aug. 5, the last Treasury Notes of the denomination of five, ten and twenty dollars, have been, and will continue to be issued, redeemable in coin on demand, at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and at the Depository of Cincinnati. These notes are intended to furnish a current medium of payment, exchange and remittance, being at all times convertible into coin, at the option of the holder, at the place where made payable, and everywhere receivable for public dues. They must be always equivalent to gold, and often, and for many purposes, more convenient and valuable.

A sufficient amount of coin to redeem these notes promptly on demand will be kept with the depositories by whom they are respectively made payable; and all deposit and collecting officers will receive them, enter them on their books, and pay them to the public creditors, as money. Large amounts of the notes, of small denominations, are rapidly being issued and distributed.

The Metropolitan, or Government Police System, went into operation to-day. The force numbers 180 men, and two-thirds of the entire force are now on duty. The oath of allegiance was previously administered to them.

CHAS. HENRY FOSTER, claiming to be a Federal Congressman-elect from North Carolina, called on the President to-day, for the purpose of tendering the Government a full brigade of loyalists from that State.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, and Attorney-General BATES have returned to the city.

REBEL BATTERIES AT AQUIA CREEK

From the Washington Republican.

A correspondent on board the steamer *Pocahontas*, of the Potomac fleet, gives the following:

The line of batteries at Aquia Creek extend about six miles. They cross the railroad not far from the dépôt, and extend, in one direction, as far as the Potomac Creek, where there is another battery. These batteries are well posted, and appear to be in good condition. They have some large guns, and their practice shows they understand their management. Some of the guns are rifled, and they appear to have an eight-inch columbiad. One of their rifled guns, a few days ago, threw a shell across the Potomac, which is here about four miles wide. The battery at the creek is under the command of Capt. WALKER; then there is a battery of flying artillery, commanded by Capt. BRAXTON, and another, lately from Richmond, which consists of six large pieces, one of them rifled, two howitzers, and three other brass pieces, and at least fifty horses. There is another company, said to be made up of Baltimore boys. The water defences are under the command of Capt. LYNCH, formerly of the United States Navy, and who conducted the exploring expedition to the Dead Sea. As near as can be ascertained, there are at least 15,000 rebel troops at Aquia Creek. They are bold and defiant, and appear ready for action.

Not long since a fleet of twelve or fifteen vessels anchored off the Creek, and from the movements on shore, we suppose the rebels expected an attack. As the night closed in we could discover but two or three batteries, but at dawn the next morning we could distinctly see a long line of batteries; extending at least four or five miles. They had been erected before, but were concealed by the trees and bushes in front of them. As they now expected to use them during the night, they cleared away in front, thus leaving their works exposed.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

THE REBEL TROOPS TO BE ORDERED OUT OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederate troops now encamped in this State to evacuate the soil of Kentucky. The vote on the passage of the resolution stood 71 in favor to 26 against.

The House then refused to suspend the rules in order to allow the introduction of a resolution ordering the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering both the Federal and Confederate troops to evacuate the State.

GREAT FORCE OF REBELS AT COLUMBUS.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The gunboats *Canestoga* and *Lexington* reconnoitered down the Mississippi River to-day. They encountered a battery of sixteen guns at Lucas Bend, on the Missouri shore, and two rebel gunboats. They silenced the rebel batteries and disabled the rebel gunboat *Yankee*, and would have captured her had she not been supported near Columbus. One of the *Canestoga's* men was slightly injured. The loss of the rebels is not known.

Twenty of our scouts were to-day driven in to Col. OGLESBY'S camp by two hundred rebels. There are no less than fifteen thousand rebels in camp at Columbus, and they were largely reinforced yesterday.

GEN. POLK'S INVASION.

VIEWS OF THE UNION MEN OF KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal.

The Confederate troops, without provocation advanced from Tennessee into Kentucky, and seized the town of Hickman and a place called Chalk Bluffs in the immediate vicinity of Columbus, and went to erecting fortifications at both points. A few hours afterwards a Confederate Army of from three to four thousand started from Tennessee to take possession of Paducah, but was anticipated in the occupation of that town by Gen. GRANT, with a United States force from Cairo. The presumption is that the Confederate invasions of Kentucky from Tennessee were made under the authority and by the instructions of the Government at Richmond, for it is scarcely supposable that Gen. POLK, who is reputed to be a prudent officer, would have taken the responsibility of the adoption of a policy certain to be productive of vast and solemn consequences. The presumption, we repeat, is that the Government of the Confederate States ordered the advance of its troops to various points in Kentucky, and, if it did, the whole purpose of that Government was to force the war at once upon and into our State. We know that the authorities at the Confederate Capital have been strenuously urged by the secession leaders in Kentucky for some time past to adopt this course and it seems they have done the outrageous and fearful deed at last.

The movement of Gen. GRANT to Paducah was right. It was a necessity. It was not made an hour too soon. If it had been delayed a little longer, the town would have been in the hands of the Confederate troops, as Hickman and Chalk Bluffs already were. Gen. GRANT'S proclamation, which our readers have seen, was exactly what the occasion demanded. And now the conflict upon Kentucky soil, so long and so earnestly deprecated by us and all other good citizens, is at hand. At any hour we may hear of a bloody collision within the limits of our State, between *the forces of the Southern Government that have invaded us*, and the troops of our own Government. Blood will flow, and flow freely, *unless the Confederate troops shall at once withdraw*, and this we scarcely venture to hope.

The crisis has come. It has come, and it must be met. It must be met in a manner worthy of our State. The Legislature must act with a promptitude and an energy suited to the exigency. And the people, ay, the people, must act with corresponding promptitude and energy. Whatever there is of State pride, whatever there is of chivalry, whatever there is of patriotism in the hearts of Kentuckians, must be roused to action, to instant and resolute and resistless action, by the knowledge of the startling fact that Kentucky is invaded, that her soil is trodden by the armed enemies of her country. The passage of this intelligence from man to man, and from town to town throughout our State, cannot, we trust, fail to stir the hearts and souls of our whole loyal population, like the blast of a myriad of trumpets. The time has come when every Kentuckian must show himself either worthy or grossly unworthy of the name.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

FULL PREPARATIONS FOR THE REBELS.

PLEASANT HILL, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 10,
via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

On Saturday last Mr. McDANIELS, in the employ of the Government, arrested ISAAC YOUNG and another person, for participating in a disloyal meeting held at Rockville. They are now in the hands of the Provost-Marshal of this Division.

The same person yesterday, assisted by a guard, took into their custody at their residences in Rockville, Messrs. W. V. BOWIE and JOHN BREWER, on the same charge. During the arrest of the latter, a large concourse of their political friends assembled, and at one time it was thought that a rescue would be attempted; but the determined attitude of Mr. McDANIELS and his assistants prevented it. Messrs. BREWER and BOWIE are now held by the Provost-Marshal as political prisoners. The Secessionists are said to be very strong and defiant at Rockville.

Heavy firing was heard Sunday in the direction of Conrad's Ferry. Our pickets discovered rebel cavalry in camp about two miles from the river, and Capt. TOMPKINS, of the Rhode Island Battery, threw about 20 shells in the vicinity, and the encampment disappeared.

Every preparation has been made to give the rebels a warm reception, should they make the attempt to cross between Great Falls and the Point of Rocks, with a view of marching upon Baltimore simultaneously with their threatened attack upon Washington.

A Methodist preacher of this County was arrested a few days ago by some of our scouts for attempting to transport some Baltimore rebels into Virginia. He is in charge of the Provost-Marshal.

A formal but impromptu visit of congratulation was paid on Sunday night by the commissioned officers of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, Major LEDLIE commanding, to Brig.-Gen. BIDDLE, commanding the First Brigade of Maj.-Gen. BANKS' division. The interview was very gratifying in all respects, and after being severally introduced by Major LEDLIE, Gen. BIDDLE made a few brief and happy remarks, alluding to the recent defection in the regiment, but congratulated the officers that they had outrode the storm, and that their regiment was now in an efficient state. He had noticed a decided improvement since it had been his duty to notice their drill and discipline.

The general health continues to improve. All the seriously ill have been sent to the general hospital at Baltimore.

ARREST OF COL. JAMES W. WALL, OF NEW-JERSEY.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Col. JAMES W. WALL, of this city, was arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal, and taken towards New-York in the afternoon train.

The arrest of Col. WALL has produced a most intense feeling of excitement among the people, as he has been a leading man among them for many years.

EXCITEMENT IN TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 11.

There is great excitement here, in consequence of a rumor that Col. JAS. WALL, of Burlington, has been arrested and taken to Fort Lafayette, charged with secession proclivities. The arrest engrosses the discussion of squads throughout the city.

A rumor says that several in this city are about to travel the "same road."

MARSHAL KANE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Orders have been received to remove Marshal KANE to Fort Lafayette.

SEIZURE UNDER THE CONFISCATION ACT.

STONINGTON, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Collector PALMER, of Stonington, has this day seized in his district, the bark *Cavallo*, of New-York, Capt. WASHINGTON. The schooner *R. Fowler*, of Mystic, Capt. ELDRIDGE, was alsoseized on the 9th inst. Both vessels are taken under the Confiscation act.

BURNING OF THE PENSACOLA DRY DOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The Louisville *Courier*, received here, has a Mobile dispatch, saying that the Pensacola Dry Dock was entirely destroyed by fire on the 3d inst.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

There were 400 subscribers to the National Loan to-day, and $102,000 subscribed at the office of JAY, COOKE & Co., and $27,000 at the United States Mint.

HON. GIDEON WELLES.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES leaves at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning for Washington. He has to-day sold his residence in this city, and intends residing permanently in Washington. He declined the public dinner tendered him by our citizens.

THE GUN-BOAT KEARSAGE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The gun-boat *Kearsage* was launched at the Navy-yard to-day, and has been placed in the floating dry-dock to be coppered.

UP FOR REPAIRS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Monticello* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard to-day, to repair the damages received by the shot from the Hatteras forts.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

There are fifty-two officers in the United States who can claim to be placed on the retired list, under the recent act of Congress. The most prominent are Gens. Scott, Wool, Harney and Mansfield, Inspector-General Churchill, Surgeon-General C. A. Finley, Commissary-General George Gibson, Assistant ditto J. P. Taylor, Paymaster-General B. F. Larned, Col. J. A. Albert, Engineers; Gen. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance; Col. Craig, Ordnance; John Erving, Colonel First Artillery; J. L. Gardner, Colonel Second Artillery; W. Gates, Colonel Third Artillery; F. I. Belton, Colonel Fourth Artillery, and the following Colonels of Infantry: Carlos A. Waite, First; Benjamin L. G. Bonneville, Second; Gen. W. Whistler, Colonel Fourth Infantry; John J. Abercrombie, Seventh; Pictairn Morrison, Eighth, and George Wright, Ninth; Col. Loomis, Fifth Infantry, commanding the forces on Governor's Island; Col. Daniel D. Tomkins, Quartermaster, State-street, New-York; Dr. R. S. Satterlee, Medical Purveyor, Grand-street; Major Leslie, Paymaster, State-street, and Col. Delafield, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, have each served upwards of forty years and are therefore entitled to be retired, if they wish it.

Capt. G. W. HAZZARD, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., has been appointed to the command of the Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, by permission of Secretary CAMERON.

A detachment of recruits enlisted in Buffalo arrived here yesterday, and were transferred to Governor's Island. Recruiting in Buffalo for the regular Army is much brisker than in this City.

The United States gun-boat *G. B. Hale* hauled alongside the wharf at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, to take on board two 11-inch pivot guns, probably for the gun-boat *Housatonic*, now in the course of construction at the Charlestown Navy-yard. The *G. B. Hale* will sail to-day. She was put into commission on the 4th inst., and would have sailed earlier, but her officers and crew, being new hands, were not quite up to the mark. Her officers are: Acting Master in command, W. D. GREGORY, formerly of the merchant service; Master's Mates, S. P. GREGORY and H. STAHL; Acting Assistant Paymaster's Clerk, A. C. WINSER; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. MATTHEWS; Acting Assistant Engineers, C. H. HARRINGTON and D. HUTTON.

Captain CRAVEN is detached from the *Crusader*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*, (13,), recently launched at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The *Crusader's* men got liberty yesterday.

Commodore BARNES, Captain ALMY, Naval Constructor DELANO, and Chief-Engineer GOWAN, will survey the *Crusader* to-day.

The *R. B. Forbes* is at the Washington Navy-yard. Her pumps have to be constantly kept at work to keep her clear. The engineer, who was arrested with the rest of her officers, has been released, no blame being attached to him, but the remainder of the officers are still in confinement.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR HATTERAS INLET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* leaves to-night for Hatteras Inlet, with reinforcements. The steamer *Baltimore* is also on the way with naval stores.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* has arrived from the blockade off Florida, but brings no news of importance.

The appointment of Gen. REYNOLDS to the chief command at Hatteras Inlet, gives entire satisfaction at Old Point.

Vigorous measures are being taken for fitting out expeditions from Old Point to the Southern coast.

Under Gen. WOOL'S command the Army here is attaining a good degree of discipline, and the troops are impatient to meet the enemy.

A PRIZE.

The British schooner *Aigburth*, Capt. GAGE, from Matanzas on Aug. 17, with molasses to order, arrived at this port yesterday. She was bound to St. John, N. B., and was captured, on Aug. 31, off Florida, by the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, in consequence of her being on the coast, and some informality in her papers. Acting Master [illegible] and eight men were put on board of her, while the mate and three seamen of the schooner were transferred to the *Jamestown*. Her cargo consists of 37 hhds., 52 tcs. and 12 bbls. molasses, consigned to order.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH MAINE REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. STRICKLAND commanding, arrived yesterday morning in the steamer *Commodore*, at Hunter's Point. From there the cars were taken for the Camp of Instruction at Hempstead, where the regiment will be attached to Gen. SHERMAN'S Division. At present the regiment can muster only [illegible] men, but will be raised to the maximum number of 1,046 men, the regimental dépôt at Augusta, Me., being still kept open for the enrolment of recruits. Most of the men already enlisted were raised in the region of Moosehead Lake, Baugor, Ellsworth and Augusta.

Accompanying the Eighth are twenty wagons and eighty horses, as also all necessary camp equipage. They also bring on twenty-five wagons and sixty horses for the use of other Maine regiments. The following are the names of the Field and Staff; Colonel, Lee Strickland, of Livermore; Lieutenant-Colonel, John D. Rust, of Camden; Major, Joseph S. Rich, of Ellsworth; Chaplain, H. C. Menries, of Lincoln; Surgeon, Paul Fisher, of Drew.

A detachment of troops from Maine arrived in this City yesterday morning, *en route* for Washington, where they will be divided up, and attached to regiments from Maine already at the seat of war.

THE MILITARY REVOLT AT WILLETT'S POINT.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The unhappy difficulty and loss of life resulting from the attempt of Capt. CRESTO and his command to leave the regiment with which he was connected, at Willett's Point, continues to form the engrossing topic of conversation at Flushing and vicinity. Facts have come to light, however, tending to change the aspect of the case as first reported. CRESTO and his command had been mustered into the State service, but seems to have had no idea that this bound him to remain in Col. LEGENDRE'S Regiment. His men appear to have been generally ignorant of the conspiracy to remove them permanently from the camp, but followed the Captain as they had been accustomed to do. Capt. CRESTO, in order to effect his purpose without observation, was made officer of the guard by his own request, and then selected the picket mostly from his own company, taking a few others to avoid suspicion. One of the privates to whom the matter had been confided revealed the plot to the Colonel, who sent for CRESTO with the intention of arresting him, but the Captain refused to go to the Colonel's quarters, and thus avoided arrest. Previously a guard had been placed on the road to intercept CRESTO. Col. LEGENDRE was on the road with two officers to meet the fugitive Captain, when he heard the discharge of a pistol, followed by the volley of musketry and the outcries of the wounded men. When he reached the spot Capt. CRESTO'S men, excepting the dead and wounded, had left the ground. Drs. ALLYN and BLOODGOOD, of Flushing, were sent for, who arrived before 2 o'clock A. M., and proceeded immediately to care for the wounded.

The investigation was continued yesterday before the Coroner's jury at Flushing.

Dr. ALLYN gave a detailed and particular account of the nature of the wounds received by the men. FERDINAND MARKOS was instantly killed, having the top of his head shot off. DOMINICK LASSI had a bullet wound through and above his hip, the missile passing through his bowels; he was also dead. JESSE H. THOMPSON, Sergeant, received a wound through his thigh; bone not broken. LOUIS GERMANI, shot in the back, and three ribs broken. The ball could not be found, and his wound is mortal. He is an Italian, and was formerly a Catholic priest. ALEXANDER SICAU received a bullet in his right shoulder-blade, passing through to the back. The ball was extracted by Dr. ALLYN. AMI RANKIN received a ball in the left side of the head. He ran away, and after a time, extracted the flattened ball with his own fingers.

Several witnesses were examined as to the discharge of the pistol and the order to fire. The absconding men were arrested in Flushing by Capt. ROBINSON. The investigation is still going on. CRESTO'S men have mostly returned to camp.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE MARYLAND RAILROAD DISASTER.

Yesterday the bodies of EDWIN L. LYON and WILLIAM GERMAN, who were killed by railroad accident at Cockeysville last Sunday, were sent on to Connecticut to be buried. Orderly Sergeant DANIEL WHITAKER, and four privates of the Harris Light Cavalry, had the bodies in charge. The remains arrived here on Tuesday evening, and were placed in the Park Barracks. GERMAN'S body was sent to Collinsville, Conn. EDWIN L. LYON was cousin to Gen. LYON. His body was taken on to Eastford, his native place, where it will be interred by the side of the late Gen. LYON.

McDONALD'S body has been placed in a vault at Baltimore, and will be sent on to his friends in Newburgh, N. Y., for interment, if desired. Sergeant WHITAKER states that when he left Baltimore it was reported that HOPKINS, of Naugatuck, Conn., had died from his injuries. One or two others are said to be fatally injured.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

Yesterday Lieut.-Col. REPETTI, of this regiment, left to join his corps now stationed in Virginia. He was accompanied by a band of twenty-four musicians and a number of recruits.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

This brigade is forming rapidly; indeed so much so that it is expected that 5,000 men will be ready to start for the seat of war in about ten days. Attached to this brigade will be several squadrons of cavalry and two batteries of flying artillery, under command of Captains McMAHON and HOGAN.

THE BARNEY RIFLES, OR SCHWARZE JAEGER.

Four companies of this regiment have already been mustered into the United States service; two more are now ready to be inspected. A few more recruits are wanted. Each man on enroling his name receives $3.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Capital Out of Danger—Panics no Rarity—Alarms and Rumors—The Death of Davis—His Possible Successor.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9, 1861.

The period has passed which I indicated as the limit of danger to the Capital, and though battle between the confronting hosts on the right bank of the Potomac may still be considered imminent, there is no apprehension left, in any loyal mind, that the National Army, when such conflict comes, will not be entirely successful. The heart of the troops is entirely restored. Reflection has enabled them to look with composure upon the misfortunes of Manassas, and there is nothing which they now so much desire, as to be led once more against the enemy. Rely upon it, there will be no more panics on our side, and the tide of the retreat in the next action will flow from Washington. Our troops have learned that the safest movement for a soldier during an engagement, is that which, under proper guidance, leads him forward to the attack, and that disorder is the greatest of all the dangers of the battle-field.

Manassas, moreover, notwithstanding its gloomy termination, furnishes abundant material for their encouragement. They who tugged through the mazes of its deadly strife for the long nine hours, while carnage rioted among their slain, know the injustice which a jealous enemy and a foreign Press have cast upon the brave men who retired. And it is time that the world should know, as well as those who were on the ground, that, much as it has been sneered at by foreign writers, a bloodier or more bitterly contested battle has not been known in either hemisphere for twenty years than this same battle at Bull Run. When I have more time than now, I will endeavor to prove this by the absoluteness of statistics, but something may be said just here.

It may be said that the attack was made by the National troops with the greatest spirit—that it was withstood by the Confederates with the sternest fortitude; that six of the nine hours were occupied with incessant fighting, and that during this terrific period the contest swayed from side to side, now advancing a few hundred yards, and now falling back, like a great tree writhing and bending in a storm; that finally, when our men had tested the fact that they had entered upon a task which was worthy of five times their number, and saw, too, the vast picture of the enemy's reserves loom like a phantom and advance towards them with inexorable step, their hearts sank within them, and they felt there was no use in fighting any more. Like the swimmer who is preternaturally invigorated by the electrical stimulation of the waves, but who sinks on shore a helpless rag even from his last strong stroke, so they sank down at the loss of hope, and the fatigues and hunger of the previous eighteen hours accumulated in one sudden overwhelming weight. Nevertheless, worn and wounded and almost decimated by the plowing cannon, these raw and heretofore untested volunteers marched from the field in form, decorously preserving the shape of their battalions, like veterans, for over a mile of their retreat. It was not till they reached the Stone Bridge, and found that avenue for their escape obstructed with piled up wagons, caissons and ambulances, while shells were spluttering in every yard of air, that they broke into general confusion.

These panics are usual in war, and it may as well be borne in mind that this was perhaps the first occasion in which two armies have met who had rifled cannon on both sides. When retreating soldiers get a few hundred yards away from the old smooth-bore pounding guns, they feel comparatively safe, but it requires the most practiced fortitude to retire with steadiness before ordnance which send their infernal messengers howling for two or three miles after your retreating lines.

[illegible] supplement, therefore, has been made to support the merit of the main performance, and the disingenuous critics who dwell upon the scandals of the flight, have not the candor to make note that just such scenes have happened to even European veterans often and often before. They have even concealed those facts of the performance which exposed their slanders, and while representing, there were "no struggles on either side except to get away," omitted those lists of *killed and wounded*, which would have put Bull Run on the record as a well-contested, honorable fight. The Battle of the Alma, on which English writers exhausted all the force of language to describe its carnage, whose reports described the ground piled with British dead, the earth slippery with British blood, "the cannons plunging deep windows into our lines, the dead falling from side to side like corn"—this electrically-reported battle had a less per cent. of killed and wounded than the battle of Manassas. In the Battle of the Alma the loss of killed and wounded was a fraction over eight per cent. of the whole force engaged. In the battle of Bull Run, the stubborn persistence of our raw troops for nine hours before the cannon of the enemy was punished with almost a decimation; for the killed and wounded alone, to say nothing of the missing, amounted to within a fraction of ten per cent. of the whole force engaged. Let this incontrovertible evidence rebuke the slanderers of our race, and teach them that, however much they sneer at both sides of us in battle, they will not find it wise to select either for an enemy. So much just now for Manassas.

Though I have so tranquilly represented the present state of things at the outset of this letter, the past week has been one of great excitement, and every day has been agitated with reports of battle. The most extraordinary statements have, for hours together, passed current around town, and many a steady-minded man, who, until now, had resolutely held out against the crimsoned assurances of the reporters, yielded to the booming of the cannon on Wednesday last, and with reluctant nods of acquiescence admitted that the big battle was at last begun. One gentleman, while this "practice firing" was in progress, assured me that he had it officially that the enemy had made an attack in force near the Chain Bridge; while another, still more enterprising, carried the rebel battery on Munson Hill at the point of the bayonet, and rid me of that bug-bear in the happiest manner. It turned out as I have already told you, that no movements on either side were made; and the full time for anxiety about the capital having thus elapsed, I am now free to express the opinion that we will not get a fight with the rebels under BEAUREGARD *until we seek it ourselves*. When that will be, rests with Gen. MCCLELLAN; but that the Confederates are dwindling, is evident from every reasonable calculation. The telling blow on the coast of North Carolina has half demoralized their entire Army. Companies which were being raised in all the sea counties for Virginia, are now being recruited for the coast defence. Regiments which were under marching orders to swell what the rebels impudently call the "Army of Washington" have been suddenly arrested and kept back under the cry of "Rally for your homes!" and even the contingents of such neighborhoods already on the line of the Potomac are clamoring to go where they can defend their firesides. The grand Army of the Confederates, fed no longer from these sources, must dwindle of necessity, and the question of attacking the Capital must soon change among them to the inquiry how they can safely get away. Appreciating their desperation, and probably apprehending that they would try to make an offset for their late disasters while they were yet in strength, Gen. MCCLELLAN, on Monday last, issued an order for all the troops in Washington to prepare two days' cooked rations, and hold themselves in readiness for instant march. Under this order, he moved over the Long Bridge the brigade of Gen. BAKER, and several batteries and troops of horse. The order still is pending, for no one can tell how soon rage, despair and grief, mingling with that heaviest of misfortunes, their leader's death, may precipitate them in some headlong frenzy on our lines. The past has been a heavier week than they can bear. The loss of Forts Hatteras and Clark delivers up the whole seaboard of the Carolinas to fear and trembling; the news from abroad assures them that their main hope, that King Cotton would open the access to their ports, has been wholly dissipated, and, as if in ludicrous coincidence with their heaviest mishaps, the privateer *Jeff. Davis* strands, so that she blockades her friends, and a main port of Florida dies of strangulation, or congestion of the throat. But the misfortune which looms above and outnumbers all the rest, is the death of DAVIS. With him rebellion loses its head and heart.

No man who remains is capable of playing the despot on so grand a scale. None, certainly, who could perform it to the perilous extreme required for the compactness of a cause which is itself unsound, or who has popularity or public confidence enough to dare attempt it. DAVIS was a great chieftain. Cool, courtly, plausible and talented, he concealed under a woman's gentleness and the professions of a Christian, a will of adamant and the unscrupulousness of a devil. Experienced, both as a soldier and a statesman, he could initiate the policy for either his Cabinet or his Generals; and being equal, if not superior, to any of them in details, he could safely direct and watch the execution of the plans he had set on foot. Too lofty to descend to the vulgarity of temper, it was no task for him to be affable in his discourse and gentle in his manners. Thus, through the profound philosophy of pride, he seemed one of the meekest and most estimable of men, and insensibly won the love of all his partisans who were permitted to approach him. He needed all these qualities for the enormous task he had assumed. The smothered loyalty which bubbled for a vent at every footstep of his path, could not have been kept down by an ordinary tyrant, while the ability which enabled him to concentrate a country half unwilling so that it should outnumber on every battle-field a country five times as powerful in men and means, deserves the name of "genius."

The idea that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS can adequately supply his place is idly taken. Weak and irresolute, though shining, he belongs to that class of statesmen who, though they never stamped a measure upon the country's policy, everybody by concession agrees to consider great. When they speak for great parties, they insensibly become assimilated with the importance of the faction which they represent, and look bold and resolute by standing in the front of clamor; but let them attempt to stem the tide without these vast supports, and they whiffle and go down after most inglorious resistance. This man, STEPHENS, consulting his judgment, and possibly his heart, directed all the energies of his nature, and all the resources of his oratory to defend the Union cause within the borders of a State, where, if he had been really a great man he would have been omnipotent. We all saw his battle, admired the address and the apparent boldness with which he deployed the argument; but we also saw, that when he was in the triumph of his demonstrations, and in the finest feather, DAVIS lay his hand upon him, stop his talking, and turning his head with a giant's steady grasp, shove him gently into his ranks. And there he has been, sitting at Satan's footstool ever since, ready to be used whenever wanted. This is not the man to fill the clothes of DAVIS, or to wield his sceptre. Neither is the truculent TOOMBS, the specious HUNTER, or the brutal BEAUREGARD. Least of all the last, who, though a soldier, can stoop to lie publicly in proclamations, and though wearing the assumption of a knight, tells a weeping woman, who, with extended hands and tearful cheek, begs of his "noble nature," in the name of charity and Christ, the few remaining morsels of her brother's body, that he died in a false cause, was flung in a pit, and she must await the conclusion of the war. This beast, who cannot possibly be either a gentleman or a soldier, is fit for nothing but the gallows and God's after-justice. G. W.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Improvement in the Army—Gen. Fremont's Proclamation—Importance of the Navy—The Pensacola.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9, 1861.

The public curiosity around Washington was never more active than at present, to know what movements are making, or are intended to be made, by our Armies. Rumors without number are hourly afloat of skirmishes across the river, and every day more or less heavy guns are heard in that direction. Several large guns are also taken from the Arsenal about every day, and planted in some of the fortifications around the city. Everything moves and begins to look like a living world around us. There is a soul pulsating at the fountain head, and its throb vitalizes these thousands of breathing machines over every camp-ground of the Army of Freedom. In a word, the National soldiers are now well officered—their discipline is admirable, and in most cases, the improvement in their demeanor and general habits, has been everything that could be looked for in a volunteer Army. Should Gen. MCCLELLAN live to close the campaign as he has commenced it, he will have a reputation that will outlive that of all his cotemporaries. One proof of this is seen in the fact that there are fewer soldiers loitering around the city now, when at least one hundred and twenty thousand are encamped near by, than six weeks ago, when about one-tenth as many were in this division. To their great credit, I am proud to say, that I have not seen a drunken soldier in Washington for weeks, and while all this speaks well for the commanding General, it is due the soldiery to say, that they, as an Army, appreciate this reform in all its results. They have intelligence unknown to any other Army in the world, and without this, there is no true bravery. For instance, a regiment that I was visiting a few days since, claimed to have in their ranks three hundred school-masters, and it was no unusual thing for them to send out a *thousand letters* in a single day. It is on such "mud-sills" as these, that we are building the temple of Republican Freedom, broad, deep, high, and enduring.

Since the war began no single act has done so much to strengthen the faltering hopes of our people as the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT. It becomes the subject of comment in all circles, and all friends of the Union will applaud, while its enemies dare not revile it. It strikes the pocket. It taxes the traitors to pay for treason. It taxes Missouri to pay for her crimes. Put her upon the auction block, and cry, "to be sold for the crime of Slavery;" Northern capitalists will bid her off at ten cents on the dollar of her former value, and even then, the sum total will defray a great proportion of the cost of the war. Yes, tax them all their substance; confiscate Virginia, too, for the same use, to pay for her great injustice to the Republic; and nothing will settle this contest so soon and so well. When the whole South is forced to *pay the cost* of rebellion, it will not be to them so fine a thing. FREMONT has said they shall pay it in Missouri, and "let the galled jade wince."

We have now reached that point in the struggle when our attention is directed to *the Navy* as well as the Army. Heretofore this arm of the public service has been too much regarded as a fossilized appendage, that could consume largely of the public treasure, and render no equivalent. But since the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, it is [illegible] "some thing can be done as well as others," and now [illegible] expectation is [illegible] for the Navy [illegible] upon the rebel sea coast.

The size and character of the war vessels now engaged by our Government, have been often referred to, of late, and their history is already advertised, but a fine sloop-of-war, that has no second in the service, is now lying at the Navy dock of this city, and deserves some further notice. I refer to the *Pensacola*. She is a first-class sloop-of-war,—the size of the *Brooklyn*, now in the service,—and was built in Warrington Navy-yard, near Pensacola, since 1857. Some time last year she was taken to Norfolk by sail, where her propeller and machinery were put in, although manufactured at this Yard. At the commencement of the rebellion she was brought here for safety, where she has been receiving some additions to her machinery, and undergoing other repairs. Her size is 252x44 feet; tonnage, 2,100; power, 5½ feet stroke; and 58-inch cylinder. There are four direct acting engines and six boilers. The construction of her engines is quite complicated as well as novel, and several new applications are made of principles formerly patented, for cut-offs, condensers, &c. Besides, Mr. SICKELS, one of the builders, has applied a new "leading ring," of which he is the patentee. In several respects, therefore, it is a grand experiment, and the Department feel no little anxiety as to the result of her trial trip. It is said that over $350,000 have already been spent upon her machinery, and the query now is, whether it will prove a second *Ericsson*.

She has two pivot guns, one a large Dahlgren, with 11-inch bore and 14 feet long. She is pierced for 32 guns. These will consist of 10-inch Columbiads, that are said to be now on their way from New-York. When provided with such a battery, the *Pensacola* will soon become a terror to the tars of secession.

No braver, better men, walk the sea than compose her crew. For intelligence, culture or etiquette, as well as the sterner hero qualities, they rank among nature's noblemen. They are "spoiling" for an opportunity to deport themselves, in the trial hour, believing the country's verdict will be—"Well done, good and faithful servants." The following is a list:

Captain—Henry W. Morris, of New-York.
First Lieutenant and Executive Officer—J. W. A. Nicholson.
Second Lieutenant—F. A. Rowe.
Surgeon—J. W. Taylor.
Assistant-Surgeon—— Dick.
Paymaster—Geo. L. Davis.
Chief Engineer—S. D. Hibbert.
First Assistant Engineer—S. L. P. Ayers.
Second Assistant Engineer—Chas. H. Ball.
Third Assistant Engineers—J. L. Vauclain, J. C. Huntley, G. W. Magee, Francis G. Smith, Joseph Mercer, John T. Hawkins.
Acting Master—Geo. Harkness.
Acting Boatswain—Nelson Goodrich.
Acting Gunner—D. A. Rowe.
Acting Carpenter—J. E. Cox.
Acting Sailmaker—Chas. Lawrence.
Paymaster's Clerk—Geo. C. Richardson.
Sailing Master—Chas. E. McKay.

There are several other offices not yet filled. It is expected that the *Pensacola* will go into commission in a few days, and during the week will move down the river, and remain opposite Alexandria until her machinery is completed. The object of this move is to make use of her battery, in case it becomes necessary in that locality before she is ready for the sea. There can be but little doubt that by the 1st of October this terror to evil doers will be added to our blockading squadron.

About 8 o'clock this morning, our city was surprised by the report of eight or ten heavy cannon, fired in quick succession, as if a man had walked along a battery, and applied a match to that number of guns in the space of half a minute. After considerable speculation upon the origin of such rapid firing, it was ascertained to have been a test exercise at the Navy-yard, by Commodore DAHLGREN, upon a breech-loading cannon lately invented by Mr. BURNHAM, of New-York. The result is said to have proved highly satisfactory.

Many changes are occurring daily in the positions of the regiments around the city, and every one conjectures for himself as to what it indicates. Several regiments have lately moved across the Chain Bridge—six miles west—to the Virginia side, where they are fortifying. Col. YOUNG's Kentucky Light Cavalry removed this afternoon to Badensburgh. On the whole, there is no positive evidence of an early attack, while all feel that it is liable to come any hour.

It is said that the Hon. J. F. POTTER is carrying an "infernal machine" around in his pocket that he dares not ignite, the havoc will be so great among both friend and foe. Let it come, we say, and "damned be he who first cries, Hold! Enough!"

WATERLOO.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD AT CLEVELAND.—The annual meeting of this body occurs at Cleveland on Oct. 1. Its income within the last two months has been unexpectedly large, more than $100,000; so that the members will come together with cheerfulness and hope. Those who wish to attend will be glad to learn that persons going from Boston, *via Stonington and the New-York and Erie Railroad*, can have a return ticket without charge. They can set out upon the journey when they please, and they will have till Oct. 16 for their return.—*Boston Traveller.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22.

Mental Capacity for Making a Will Discussed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clarke, Gould, and Ingraham.

In the matter of the Last Will of Richard Ustic, deceased—*By the Court*: CLERKE, P. J.—We do not by any means agree in the proposition stated by respondent's counsel, that imbecility of mind in a testator will not avoid his last will and testament, and that all persons who are not idiots, lunatics, and persons *non compos mentis*, are competent to make a will, be their understanding ever so weak. If, indeed, all the propositions contained in the opinions of Senators Scott and Verplank, in Stewart's Executors v. Lispenard, (26 Wend., 255) may be considered as adopted and recognized by the late Court for the correction of errors, the counsel would be warranted in urging this proposition. Indeed those Senators went so far as to insist that Courts, in passing upon the validity of a will, do not measure the extent of the understanding of a testator; "if not totally deprived of reason," they say, "he is the lawful disposer of his property, and his will stands as a reason for his actions." But, as I have shown elsewhere, this was the individual opinion of two Senators, and not of the Court—the discussion having involved facts to a much greater extent than legal principles, and to facts consequently the attention of the majority of the Court was principally directed. (See Thompson *vs.* Thompson, 21 Barb., S. C. R., 114.)

In the case before us, however, I think the evidence does not show even imbecility or unsoundness of mind, as contradistinguished from idiocy and lunacy; and the Surrogate correctly decided that the testator had sufficient legal capacity to make a will.

The decision of the Surrogate should be affirmed with costs.

Practice and Pirouettes—Salaries at Concert Halls.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Robert W. Butler vs. *Annetta Galletti*.—The plaintiff in this action is the proprietor and manager of Music Hall, a place of public entertainment in this City. The defendant is a ballet-dancer. The plaintiff, bringing an action for damages against the defendant, alleges in his complaint that he employs in his establishment at Music Hall a number of players, actors, actresses, dancers, supes, &c., and that he is at great expense in keeping up his establishment for the benefit of that portion of the public who love chaste and classic amusement. He further alleges that the defendant, an accomplished, refined and popular dancer, was sought by him for the purpose of adding her ability and talent to his boards, and that on the 3d of June, 1861, they entered into an agreement, by which the defendant was to perform for him for six months, at $50 per week.

The defendant entered into that seat of classic enjoyment, Music Hall, and performed for some time for plaintiff, one of her chief attractions being her talent for standing on one toe and throwing the other limb at right angles with the one connected with the magic toe. This, it is claimed by counsel, is one of the chief talents, and if not requiring any amount of intellectual effort, certainly requires a good sound *understanding*. Now Mr. Butler of Music Hall and Signorina Galetti having a little private misunderstanding, owing, as is alleged on the part of the defendant, to his requiring her to do too much, she was discharged from her contract by the plaintiff as alleged, whereupon she immediately made another contract with a Mr. Lea, of the Melodeon, also in this city, for the price of $100 per week, and has continued to perform there since. The plaintiff claiming *lacromosi* to be greatly damnified by reason of Miss Galletti leaving him commences an action for damages, and now applies for an injunction to restrain her from dancing in the Melodeon or at any other place in the City. It is claimed by the defendant that this is her only employment and the manner of getting her living, and that as her acting at the Melodeon or at any other place will not tend to render any judgment which may be obtained against her ineffectual, the plaintiff should be put only to his action at law without interfering with her levelhood.

The Court will render its decision to-morrow.

Frank Byrne [illegible], [illegible].

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN the trial of [illegible] for robbery, was concluded, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Michael McLaughlin pleaded guilty to an assault upon William Siblisky, a policeman, and was sentenced to the City Prison for sixty days.

No more cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning. Before the adjournment, the Grand Jury came into Court with sixteen bills of indictment against various parties who will be arraigned this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Joseph W. Holmes* vs. *John Pickersgill*.—Motion to modify denied, without costs.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*James M. Blackwell* vs. *Mathias H. Bennett*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event of the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Stewart Howell vs. *Wm. A. Kettletas*.—Case and amendments settled together, with stenographer's notes left with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 11, 1861.

$21,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	90	10	Market Bank	82
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	10	N. Y. County Bk.	81
1,000	do	80	9	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	78
7,000	Trea. 10 ⅌ c. Nts.	100⅝	8	Del. & H. Canal Co.	85⅛
4,100	Trea. 6 ⅌ c. 2 Year	98⅞	300	Cumb. Coal pref'd	5
56,550	do	98¾	50	do	4⅞
1,500	N. Y. State 6s, '73	101½	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	80½
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '79	84	100	do	80
3,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	42½	100	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	73¼
7,000	do	42⅝	300	do	73⅛
14,000	do	43	50	Hudson Riv. R.	33½
7,000	Virginia St. 6s	55	50	Harlem Railroad	10⅞
2,000	Georgia St. 6s	65	100	Reading R. s30	36
4,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	63	125	M. S. & N. I. R.	14
12,000	do	63½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	31¼
7,000	Missouri St. 6s	43⅜	9	do	31
1,000	do	43⅝	20	Panama Railroad	111
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s	55	200	Illinois Cen. R. S.	67¼
2,000	do	55½	10	Clev., Col. & C. R.	95
3,000	do	55⅝	100	Gal. & Chic. R. ..s30	68¾
500	do	54⅝	30	do	69¼
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	71	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	30⅝
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103½	200	do s30	30⅜
1,000	Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by State of Mo.	39	100	do b29	30⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93	126	do	30⅜
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	103	194	Chic. & R. Island R.	44⅜
1,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	102½	50	do s30	44⅜
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B	96	50	do b60	44⅞
25	Bank of Republic	80	100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	18¼
35	Chic., Bur. & Qu. R.	63⅝	100	do	18

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90	20	Pacific M. S. Co.	79½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	90½	55	do	79⅝
5,000	do	90½	50	do	79⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87	100	do b30	80
3,000	Trea. 6 ⅌ c. 2 Year	98⅝	10	Hud. Riv. Railroad	33½
5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62	100½	200	Reading Railroad	36
2,000	Ga. State 6s	64½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	14
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. s6	68¾
5,000	do	42⅞	300	do	68⅞
14,000	Mo. State 6s	43½	200	do	69
5,000	do	43⅝	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	30¼
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '85	93	50	Chi. & Rk. Isl. R. s60	44
25	Corn Exchange Bk.	78½	50	do b60	44⅝
65	N. Y. Central R.	73¼	100	do b10	44⅜
50	do b60	73⅜			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

The popular subscription to the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds was again active to-day, and over a half million of dollars ($527,350) were added to the New-York list, in every variety of sums, from $50 upward. The Associated Banks also paid in $3,500,000 in Specie as a fourth installment on the negotiation of the 15th August, making altogether on this account 21 ⅌ cent. of the sum total then guaranteed to the Government. The Banks had the privilege of paying on this installment the overdue 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes of 1860 and 1861, of which they hold about $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, but owing to the superabundance of Gold in their vaults and the ease of Money, they continue to hold up these Notes for the 6 ⅌ cent. interest which they carry. The market for Money to-day is fairly active at 6 ⅌ cent. on demand Loans, while the employment is dull in Discounts at 6@7 ⅌ cent., from the continued scarcity of prime merchant paper outside of Bank. Exchange on London for the *Asia's* mail this morning closed 107¾@108 ⅌ cent. Advice is at hand of $462,500 in English Gold on the way to this side by the steamer *City of Manchester*. Another California remittance is also nearly due.

An afternoon paper reports a Bear sale of the New 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds, under par, on 60 days' time, option of the seller. It is due to the loyal standing of the New-York Stock Exchange, to say that no such sale was made or proposed at Board, nor consummated by any leading or other members of the Exchange, or by any Wall-street man, insider or outsider. It is even questionable whether the party guilty of this sneaking thrust at the credit of the Government, on a Public Stock, *yet to be issued*, in a season of war, can make claim to New-York citizenship of any sort. That he does not belong here, the act itself sufficiently indicates.

The Stock Market was fairly employed in Government and State Stocks to-day, while the Railway Share list was dull and inclined to lower prices by ¼@½ ⅌ cent., as compared with the last sales of yesterday. The market is made indifferent, so far as active speculation is concerned, by the absence of news of any important nature to-day, while the difficulty of commanding any large amount of Cash Stock prevents the sellers for the fall to offer new contracts with much freedom. The turn in the Western Roads as well as in New-York Central was slightly downward. Some use was made of the comparative returns of the first week's traffic in September on the Galena and Rock Island lines. The report this season embraces only five working days (two Sundays intervening,) while that of last year embraced six. The falling off on the Galena is reported $22,000 and on the Rock Island $8,000. The Government Stocks were firm, with large purchases of the registered 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, at 90 ⅌ cent. The coupons of the same year brought 9½ ⅌ cent. Tennessees recovered 1@1½ ⅌ cent. from the lowest sales of yesterday afternoon, and Missouris continue in firm demand at 43½@⅝ ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes of 1863 fell off ⅛ ⅌ cent., closing 98¾ ⅌ cent. The rapid rise of yesterday on Pacific Mail was not fully sustained. The last sales were at 79⅝ cash, and 80, buyer 30 days. Panama rose to 111 ⅌ cent. In reference to striking the Southern Seceded State Stocks off the Stock Exchange list, it is believed to-day that no present action will be taken. The United States District-Attorney has taken means to inform himself that thus far since the Civil War broke down the value of these Stocks in the hands of the Northern holders and in the Banking departments of the loyal West, the course of the operations at the Stock Exchange has been to send them home, rather than invite them from the South. Up to the time of complete non-intercourse, (Sept. 1,) the great bulk of the purchases in this market in Tennessees, Virginias, North Carolinas and Georgias was undoubtedly for Southern and English account.

Late in the afternoon, the general market left off dull, at about the following figures:

Central	73¼	Missouris	43½
Erie	25½	Pacific	79⅝
Galena	68⅞	U. S. Stock, 1881	90¼
Toledo	30⅜	Treasury Notes, 1863	98¾
Rock Island	44⅜	Panama	111

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote currency and specie to-day, thus:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼	Ohio and State Bank of Indiana	¾
New-York State	⅜	Illinois	30@55
East Jersey	¼	Missouri	12@15
West Jersey	⅜	Michigan	1
Pennsylvania	1½@2	Canada	1½
Philadelphia	¼	Wisconsin	15@50
Baltimore	⅜@½		
Kentucky	1		

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 65@4 75
Five-franc Pieces	95	Species	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. QuarterDollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ⅌ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old, 5 ⅌ c. prem.	

The [illegible] of City Bank Shares was advanced [illegible] ⅌ cent. on City; 1 ⅌ cent. on Tradesmen's; 1 ⅌ cent. on New-York [illegible] ⅌ cent. on State; [illegible] on Metropolitan; 2 ⅌ cent. on Broadway and Continental; [illegible] ⅌ cent. on Republic, and 2½ ⅌ cent. on St. Nicholas. The offers were lower for National by 3 ⅌ cent.; Merchants', 1 ⅌ cent.; Mechanics', 2 ⅌ cent, and Shoe and Leather, 1 ⅌ cent.

New-York	81	Commerce	79
Manhattan	118	Broadway	113
Merchants	85½	American Exchange	78½
Mechanics	90	Pacific	97
America	95	Bank of the Republic	80
City	105	Metropolitan	84
Phenix	85	Citizens	60
Tradesmen's	93	Market	82
Fulton	113	Shoe & Leather	78
Butchers & Drovers	100	Corn Exchange	78
Mechanics & Traders	100	Continental	67
National	82	St. Nicholas	62½
Leather Manufacturers	112	New-York County	81
Seventh Ward	114	Importers & Traders	77½
State of New-York	77	Park	88

No important changes are noted in the bidding for the Railway mortages. The fourth Eries were 2 ⅌ cent. lower:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ⅌ c. '82	97½
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	81
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	53
N. Y. C. 7s, convert. '76	100	Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. As'ed Bs.	52
Erie firsts, '68	102	N. Indiana firsts	81½
Erie seconds, '59	99½	M. So. & N. Ind. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	74½
Erie seconds ex. '64	99½	Pac. R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	39
Erie thirds, '83	84½	Illinois Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75	93
Erie fourths, '80	71	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ⅌ c., '70	18
Hudson firsts '69	103	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81½
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	95½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series	38½
Hudson thirds, '75	80	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15½
Hudson convert., '67	89	Hannibal & St. Joseph	29
Harlem firsts, '69-73	94	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Clev., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.	92	Del., Lack. & W. sec'dns	87
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., '69-72	90		

The following is the plan adopted by the Treasury-Note Committee of the Boston Banks for a division of the Ten Million Loan:

1. Each Bank connected with the Clearing-house in Boston shall report on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week, at 10 o'clock, to the Manager of the Clearing-house, the whole amount of Treasury Notes sold by said Bank since the last report.

2. The Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and the several Banks who have become associated in this loan, but are not connected with the Clearing-house, shall report on Tuesday and Friday morning, through some Bank which is in the Clearing-house, the amount of sales made by them since the previous report.

3. Each Bank shall pay at the Clearing-House, at the time when balances are paid, the several amounts which they shall have reported on the morning of the same day as having been received by them; and Banks representing other institutions not in the Clearing-house, shall also at the same time pay, in their behalf, the sums reported by them as received; and for this purpose, bills of the Boston Banks may be received and paid.

4. The Manager of the Clearing-house shall, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, apportion to each Bank as nearly as possible, but in sums not less than five hundred dollars each, the amount it is entitled to receive of the amount paid to the Clearing-house, in the proportion which the subscription of each Bank bears to the whole amount to be distributed.

5. The Manager shall make no payment of a less sum than $500, or of a fraction of $500, until a final settlement shall be ordered; and he shall require negotiable Treasury Notes, constituting a part of the Ten-Million Loan, to be surrendered to him for an equal amount to the sum paid; and the Manager shall hand such Notes to the Banks, paying to him as aforesaid in equal amounts to the sums paid by each party respectively, except that any Bank, acting in behalf of any institution or institutions, shall, in addition to paying and receiving in their own behalf, also pay and receive in behalf of the institutions which they may be authorized to represent.

6. Each Bank is expected to keep an accurate account of the amount of accrued interest received, and the dates of receipt, so as to be prepared to render an account when a settlement is to to be made of the Fifty-Million Loan with New-York and Philadelphia, or with the Associated Banks of Boston.

7. Any Bank or Institution which may elect to retain, as a permanent investment, the amount of Treasury Notes received by them, can do so by giving notice to the Manager of the Clearing-house, and shall not be included in the distribution provided for by these articles.

The following is a list of the names of the Treasury-Note Committee: Franklin Haven, President of Merchants Bank; J. Amory, President of Suffolk Bank; Andrew T. Hall, President of Tremont Bank; Benjamin E. Bates, President of Commerce Bank; Thomas Lamb, President of New-England Bank; Almon D. Hodges, President of Washington Bank; William Thomas, President of Webster Bank; Samuel H. Walley, President of Revere Bank, and James H. Beal, President of Granite Bank.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State 5s, 74½; Reading Railroad, 18; Morris Canal, 36; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 15,186 bbls. Flour, 395 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 102,239 bushels Wheat, 207,564 bushels Corn, 215 bushels Rye, 7,103 bushels Oats, 207 pkgs. Provisions, and 385 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 866 bbls., including 634 bbls. Pots and 232 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio continues in active demand at buoyant prices; sales, 8,700 bags, at 13½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔. The report of sales, yesterday, should have read 13,200 bags Rio, instead of 3,200 bags. 500 mats Java were also sold, to-day, and 25 bags Cape, at 14½c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

DRY GOODS—A very choice catalogue of French Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Shawls, Veils, &c., was offered at auction, to-day, by WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, on cash terms. The bidding, however, was not very brisk, and the prices realized were decidedly low. Buyers were evidently reluctant to purchase freely on a cash basis.

COTTON—Is inactive and somewhat depressed to-day. Sales 850 bales, on a basis of 21½c.@21¾c. for Middling Uplands, ⅌ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod have attracted less attention, and have been heavy in price, including Marblehead and George's Bank at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ cwt. Mackerel have also been less sought after, including No. 1 at $7@$7 50, No. 2 at $4 25@$4 50, and No. 3 at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Salmon have been neglected. Pickled Herring have been in request, at $2 50@$3 ⅌ bbl. Smoked Herring have been actively inquired for, at 25c.@27c. for Scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, to-day, chiefly for export; and prices of shipping brands have favored sellers. Sales 21,850 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 40@$4 45, poor to choice extra State at $4 65@$5, mainly at $4 70@$4 75, afloat and delivered; rejected do. do., at $4 10@$4 30; Superfine Western at $4 35@$4 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 65@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 70@$5 70; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 40	@$4 45
Extra State	4 65	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 35	@ 4 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@ 5 70
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 90	@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 10
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ 6 50

Southern Flour is in moderate request at former rates. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$8 50 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged; sales 850 bbls. including extra at $4 70@$6 50, and sour at $4 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet, at $2 80 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Holders are very firm, but the demand is not active.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been in good request for export, at firmer prices. The supply of such is quite moderate. The sales to-day were 265,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Western, poor to choice, at $1 22@$1 30; Amber Western, $1 18@$1 22, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 13@$1 17½; damaged do., at $1 10; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 11; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 92c.@$1 10; Racine Spring, at $1 05@$1 08; Chicago Spring, 96c.@$1 07, the latter rate for choice; Red State, $1 11@$1 15; White Kentucky, at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn opened briskly, at buoyant prices, but closed heavily; sales 152,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 46½c.@50c. for very poor to choice mixed Western, closing at 49c.@49½c. for sound; 51c. for Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c., Western, at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ⅌ bushel. Rye is salable and is steady.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request for Government and local use, at 40c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and firm. We quote new at 22c.@28c.; last year's crop at 15c.@21c. ⅌ ℔. Mr. TURNER says: "Our growers are now in the midst of the picking season; the accounts of the yield are somewhat conflicting, but I am inclined to think that the total will, if anything, be less than the estimate previously given, viz: 45,000 bales. Sales embrace small lots Connecticut River, at 25c.@28c., and a contract for 50 bales good first sort, at 20c., seller's option in October, which price is now refused. Growth of 1860 are quiet at 14c.@18c., and older growths are entirely nominal." The exports during the week have been: To London, 4 bales; to Liverpool, 270 bales; to Havre, 50 bales, giving a total for the week of 324 bales; previously reported, 12,632, making the total export since Jan. 1, 12,956 bales.

HEMP—Foreign has been in request and sales have been made of 900 bales Jute, here and to arrive coastwise, at $[illegible]@$[illegible] ⅌ ton, 6 months; 2,400 bales Manilla in Boston, on private terms, and 50 bales Sisal, here, at 4c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Holders exhibit more firmness, but the demand has been restricted. Receipts and sales have been light. Stock of all kinds, 493,500 Hides, against 294,300 same time last year.

IRON—Sales of all kinds have been quite small, including some Scotch Pig, at $20 50@$22; No. 1 American Pig, at $[illegible] ⅌ ton; [illegible] first quality, to arrive Coastwise, at 15c. ⅌ ℔., cash, or equal thereto.

LATHS—Eastern have been in lively demand, at $1 10@$1 12½ ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers, at very full and rising prices. The available supply is moderate.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, 80 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 33c.@35c.; Barbados, 31c.@32c., and Cuba Muscovado, 24c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted more attention, and 2,400 bbls. common have been sold at from $3 75@$4 12½ ⅌ 310 ℔s. Nothing really new in Turpentine. 1,500 bbls. Wilmington Tar were sold at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet. Prices have not varied materially.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.—SPERM—We have no change to note in the market for Sperm Oil. The sales for the week embrace 350 bbls., in parcels for export, at prices not transpired. Also to the trade, [illegible] bbls., [illegible]. WHALE—Also remains without change. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,240 bbls. Northern, and 50 do. dark, all on private terms, and 300 bbls. South Sea, at 45c. ⅌ gallon. WHALEBONE—Market quiet. No transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 9, 1861	49,944	114,949	850,700
Same time last year	61,008	130,166	1,062,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at $13 62½@$14 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,250 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4⅞c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales 400 tierces and bbls. poor to choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in less request; sales since our last, 320 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 7½c.@10½c. for Western, and 9c.@14c. for State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling in lots at 5c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs., in lots, at $6 37½@$7 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Continue active and buoyant. Sales, to-day, 2,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¼c.@8¼c., with 1,165 boxes Havana, at 7c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. Other sales were made, but we are not permitted to publish details. Refined Sugars are again dearer to-day. STUART's quotations are as follows: Best quality Loaf, 10½c.; best quality Crushed, 10¼c.; Circle A—Crushed, 10½c.; Ground Sugar, 10½c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The demand is improving for Blacks and Greens, and prices are advancing.

TALLOW—Sales 24,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at 18¼c.@18½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was quiet, and rates were lower and unsettled to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; Corn, [illegible] ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Lard and Butter, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11d. ⅌ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ¾d. ⅌ ℔. For Bristol—Wheat, in ship's bags, 12d. ⅌ bushel. For an Irish port, direct, Corn, (24,000 bushels,) in bulk, 13d. ⅌ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 75c.@80c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 23c. ⅌ bushel. For Bordeaux—Flour, 90c. ⅌ bbl., and Wheat 26c. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp—Flour, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Bremen—Flour, 3s. ⅌ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a brig 211 tons, to Cadiz, light Pipe Staves, $40; a brig, 245 tons, from Brewer, Me., to Fort Jefferson, bricks, $10; a schooner, 175 tons, to St. Thomas, 75c.; a bark, 507 tons, with Kentucky tobacco, to Cadiz for orders to a Spanish port, and a bark 318 tons, to Matanzas, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 4
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Congress	New-York	Havre	Sept. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 21
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail, for pre-paid letters only, will close on the Pier, at 11.30.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

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MUSICAL.

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Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
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A ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR $135, with large round corners, entire iron frame, double mouldings, harp pedal, carved desk, very little used; cost when new, $300. One, 6½ octaves, for $125. Pianos and melodeons for rent.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

TO TENOR SINGERS.—THREE OR FOUR young gentlemen, having good tenor voices, with some knowledge of music, can be put in the way of improving themselves free of expense, by applying to C. A. MUNGER, No. 626 Broadway, up stairs.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED English lady, competent to teach music thoroughly, desires a reengagement in a first-class Institute; French if desired; best of reference. Address CECILIA, care of Rev. E. Seymour, Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MELODEON. ADdress, describing the instrument and stating the rent per month, H. R. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PREMIUM OF 5 PER CENT.
Will be allowed on all
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For wholesale or retail purchases, at
OTTO ERNST'S
Shirt Manufactory and Gents' Furnishing Store,
No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND FALL Opening of patterns of the Paris Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, Fall number now ready. Yearly 40 cents; single copies, 10 cents; postage, 1 cent. Illustrated with elegant colored plates, and three full sized patterns, yearly, $1; single copies, 25 cents; postage, 2 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first, or second floor, with private table, for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENIENT to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom connecting, for a gentleman and wife, and one or two single rooms, at No. 73 State-st., near Henry. Accommodation first-class, and terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends, at $11 and $12 per week; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW WELL-FURNISHED rooms may be had for families or single gentlemen with board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square; terms moderate. Apply at house.

BOARDING.—NO. 106 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SUITE of rooms on the second or third floor with board; the house is first-class, and the situation really superior to any on the street, being opposite the church and open through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH bath-room attached, in suites or single, may be obtained with board, at No. 128 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortably furnished rooms and partial board, by applying at No. 166 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. The situation is convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN may find partial board, and a quiet, New-England home, convenient to the cars and ferries, by applying at No. 41 Willoughby-st.

BACHELORS.—A PARTY OF FRIENDS, OR A family liberally disposed, desiring every luxury and privilege of a first-class hotel, with the elegance and quiet of private life, can be received in the home of a strictly private family residing in West 14th-st. A handsome and newly-furnished suite of rooms, large and lofty, viz.: dining-room and parlor communicating, three sleeping rooms, bath, &c., on second floor. Meals served at the hour requested. Male attendance in dining-room. For further particulars apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN, and $18 for two, in a strictly private house. A very desirable, well-furnished, large front room (parlor) to let; very suitable for gentlemen in business down town. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. If required, breakfast may be given and served in the room.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for two gentlemen and wives. No children. Two parlors with bedrooms adjoining. One suite to be partially furnished and the other wholly so. Address, with terms and location of house and rooms. T., Station D, Post-office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A WIDOW lady, of respectability, living in a healthy location in Brooklyn, wishes to take one or two children to board on moderate terms. They will have all the comforts of a good home, and be kindly treated. Address Mrs. GOBBETT, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 286 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

TWO FAMILIES AND SIX OR EIGHT single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated at the Ashland House, 4th-av., near 23d-st., on very reasonable terms. House contains all modern improvements, and is in all respects first class.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, suitable for one or two first-class families requiring superior accommodations. Private table only. Also, a large comfortable room for a single gentleman.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENTLEMEN, at Prescott's public house, No. 30 East Houston-st., one block from Broadway; these rooms are in nice order, and let at a very moderate price. Further particulars at No. 75 Chambers-st.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family, a parlor and bedroom for a single gentleman. Please describe locality and accommodation, and state price, with or without partial board. Address Box No. 1,807 New-York Post-office.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST., TO LET—A suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs., opposite centre of Park.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS—CONSISTING of parlor, dining-room, bedrooms and dressing-room, with modern improvements, can be had, with private tables, at No. 140 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. References (unexceptionable) exchanged.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house, and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—No. 4 WILLOW-ST., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A New-England lady offers a pleasant home to a few gentlemen wishing board. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—PLEASANT, WELL furnished rooms, on second and third floors, in the first-class house No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with board; the house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained in a small family without children, by applying at No. 443 West 23d-st. Delightful location, and convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO three gentlemen, with or without board; would prefer furnishing board. Inquire at No. 206 7th-av., corner of 24th-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

PLEASANT ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—AT NO 5 BOND-ST., A FURNISHED room to gentlemen, without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR FALL AND WINTER.—TO A respectable family giving up housekeeping and desirous to economize, at the same time to enjoy the comforts of a first-class table and lodging, a comfortable home is offered at very moderate terms, in a quiet, sociable family, residing near a dêpot on the Hudson River Railroad, between Yonkers and Tarrytown. Quite accessible to, and one hour's distance from the City. Excellent schools, cheerful and healthy location. Good stable and servants' accommodation. References given of the highest class. Address WINTER BOARD, Box 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH ALL THE comforts of a home, can be secured for Fall or Winter, with a strictly private family, in a city on the Connecticut River, about five hours' ride from New-York. The house is on an eminence surrounded by evergreens and shrubbery, near to churches, schools, stores and dépôt; Persons economising will find this a good opportunity; references exchanged. Address Box No. 624 Middletown, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER CAN offer to those desiring a country residence for the Winter good rooms in a substantially built house, within one hour's ride of the City. Location South Orange, N. J. For further particulars, apply of THOS. FENNER, No. 40 Vesey-st., or the subscriber, HENRY FENNER, South Orange, N. J.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing board for the Fall and Winter months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN who would like a quiet home, can be accommodated with board in a private family, at Elizabeth, N. J. Trains to and from New-York 24 times a day, and commutation fare low. Any communication left at the *Times* Office for A. Z., Box No. 105, will be immediately attended to.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dêpot; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER IS selling woven corsets, nice shapes, hook fronts, at 75 cents; also, Paris patent worleys, very cheap; watch-spring skirts, her own make at 50 cents, and made to order. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Misses' corsets and skirts.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!—SELLING AT 50 per cent. below cost, 100 dozen skirts and 4,000 lbs. steel spring, covered, to close out the business.
WM. CROCKER, No. 61 Chambers-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN!

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold, by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Nearly all made by Roux, removed from a private residence in the country for convenience of sale, consisting of rich rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson, satin damask, linen slip-covers, fancy chairs, rosewood centre-table, statuary-top carved rosewood etageres, rosewood carved side-tables, ladies' rosewood secretary, lined with satinwood; music stand do., carved rosewood etagere, rosewood piano-forte, rosewood portfolio rack. DINING-ROOM.—Carved oak buffet, with brocatel marble-top, do. chiffonier dining-room chairs, carved backs, covered in green French morocco; arm do., oak carved extension-tables and leaves. LIBRARY.—Rosewood, covered in maroon French morocco, lounge chairs, &c.; library-covered morocco black-walnut ball-stand and table, chairs to match; carved black-walnut book-case, enameled cottage suites, rosewood amoire a glace, carved rosewood bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses and pillows, rosewood billiard-table complete, black-walnut crib, rosewood dressing-bureaus, black-walnut wardrobes, all in fine order, &c.

Also, an extra size solid mahogany desk-table, low desk, nine drawers, one Adams' printing-press, with fixtures, types, &c., for printing circulars, letter-press and stand.

Also, a large assortment of other furniture, without reserve.

OFFICE OF THE PERSSE & BROOKS PAPER WORKS.—WINDSOR LOCKS, Connecticut, Sept. 3, 1861.—The Mills, dwelling-houses and other property of this Corporation will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The ANCHOR MILL was rebuilt after the fire in 1857, and contains 9 engines, (one a Kingsland's patent,) two 72-inch fourdrinier machines, and all other machinery necessary to a well-appointed paper mill, the whole in good condition.

The PACIFIC MILL, built in the most substantial manner, in 1854, contains 15 engines, (one a Kingsland's patent,) three 84-inch fourdrinier machines, &c., &c., and is in all respects a model mill, and one of the largest in the country.

The ATLANTIC MILL has 2 engines and has of late been used in connection with the Pacific. The Anchor and Pacific Mills have a good supply of spring water, store houses, coal bins, &c., and there are 5 dwelling-houses, containing 24 tenements. The mills, with their fixtures, will be sold separately, also the dwelling-houses. This property is situated 12 miles north of Hartford, on the great thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.
J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., fancy pigeons and chickens from a private establishment, &c. Pigeons—white pouters, yellow and red tumblers, black tumblers, fantail, black and white spots, Saxony, pouters, nuns, &c. Chickens—sea-brights, white bantams, African bantams, game, Ridgeley's breed, &c., without guarantee as to quality, &c., but selected with great care by the owner. Can be seen on the morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway. A fine stock of first-class furniture, consisting of superb rosewood secretary and library bookcases, etageres, escretoires, parlor suites, library and dining-room suites, bedsteads, bureaus, toilet sets, vases, extension dining-tables, centre-tables, &c. For particulars, see catalogues. Sale positive. N. B.—At 12 o'clock, 2 superior piano-fortes.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Sept. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Herald, News, Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, kitchen furniture, horse, wagon, &c.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of 38 valuable lots on 4th and Lexington-avs., 58th and 59th-sts., to be made, at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., this day, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. Interest allowed from October 1.
This Bank has received on deposit during the last 19½ months,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 10, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., inclusive.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Wall-st., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (10 per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals,
will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the principal bookstores.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED Officer, in connection with an English and Classical Education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class, tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M. Fall Term opens Sept. 13.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—The thirty-eighth Annual Session of this school for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering, will begin Sept. 18, 1861. A department for instruction in Military Science and Art has been instituted. Inquiries may be addressed to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director of Rens. Pol Institute, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies. Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six Americans, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.
TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The Institute stages will convey pupils, residing at a distance from the school, to and from the Institute.
While the depression of business consequent upon the war continues, 20 per cent. discount will be made in the rates of tuition in the English department and the languages, when paid according to the conditions established by the Trustees. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary of the Board.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
NO. 75 HENRY-STREET,
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES;
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The Fall term commences Sept. 25. The best advantages are afforded in every department of a young lady's education. The Institute can be reached in forty-five minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.
Circulars may be obtained from Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or by addressing either of the Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, A. M.,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, A. M.,
Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participate in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For admission, apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY—FAMILY BOARDING and day School, Long Island. This institution will reopen for boarding or day pupils on Sept. 16. Terms $25 per quarter of 12 weeks. English Branches and music included. For further particulars address the Principal, Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I. For circulars, inquire at No. 41 Grove-st.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. A punctual attendance of pupils is requested. A class of oil-painting and Grecian art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the primary department.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NEW-Rochelle, one hour from the City *via* New-Haven Railroad, 21st-st. and 4th-av.; trains pass several times a day. This school commences its 16th Fall term the 2d inst., and is now in successful operation; terms moderate.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

LIMITED TO TEN PUPILS.—A GRADUATE of Yale, an experienced and successful teacher, will open a school in or near 5th-av., strictly limited as above. The very best testimonials and references. For particulars address YALE, care of H. E. Reddish, 123 Fulton-st.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars admitted are only under 14 years of age. French is the language of the school.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADISON-AVENUE—Reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, née De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 11 West 27th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9.
AARON RAND, Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN her School on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MRS. JAMES T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 102d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 26, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 18th-st.,
Commencing its eleventh year, will be reopened on MONDAY NEXT, Sept 16, to old and new pupils.

MME. MARTINET'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., reopens Sept. 16. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, [illegible] will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,
Willard Parker, M. D.,
John Auchincloss,
Gurdon Burchard,
William Black,

Horace Holden,
Moses A. Hoppock,
Legrand Lockwood,
George Opdyke,
Daniel S. Schanck,
John C. Tucker.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; [illegible] 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—ONE WHO wishes to buy a small private classical school. Any classical teacher having a few good pupils, who wishes to sell his interest, may find a purchaser, for cash, on fair terms, by addressing XENOPHON, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS WRIGHT, NO. 47 EAST 33D-ST., will reopen her Day School for a limited number of young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOLS OR FAMILIES.—A LADY, OF [illegible] years—until the National disruption—teacher at the South, offers herself as teacher in City or country, of English, French (which she acquired in Paris,) and piano, for the compensation of only a home for the Winter or year. Address Mrs. G. GILL, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING LOST HER PARENTS, and thrown on her own resources, wishes to give instruction to two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them, if desired. A social, happy home (out of the City,) will be sought after; salary a secondary consideration. Address Miss B. H., Box 109 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady wishes an engagement as governess, or as governess and housekeeper; she teaches the usual English branches, with French and music; would teach in a school, or as companion to a lady. References exchanged. Address E. O. H., No. 115 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes a reengagement; besides the higher English branches, she gives instruction in drawing, the harp, piano, harmony, the Italian, German, and French languages—the two latter she speaks with equal fluency. Direct C. M. L., care of T. F. Browne & Co., No. 709 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS visiting teacher of English, French, music and drawing; would go to any locality for establishing a school, or where a class of pupils would be formed; unexceptionable references as to abilities. Address, for one week, INSTRUCTION, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE IN teaching would like to give instructions for a few hours daily in a private family or school in New-York or vicinity. Her course embraces English, French and music thoroughly. Highest references as to capability. Apply to No. 38 Boorman-place, corner 32d-st. and 9th-av.

TEACHERS WANTED.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, in an institution in this State, a gentleman to teach the classics and mathematics. Also, a lady to teach music, French and painting. Apply, with testimonials, this (Thursday) afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, to PRINCIPAL, 5th-av. Hotel, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY, ACCUSTOMED to tuition, wishes to engage as teacher for a few hours daily, in New-York or the vicinity. Her course includes English, French and music thoroughly. Highest reference. Address A. M. G., No. 100 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION for the Winter, in a District School in the country, or as governess, to teach the English branches and music; unexceptionable references given and required. Address for one week E. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES A situation as visiting governess in a family or school to teach the higher and common English branches, and French. Address TEACHER, No. 39 Hammond-st., New-York.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A FRENCH LADY to teach her own language, English and music thoroughly. Address H. R. D., Port Chester, N. Y., giving address, references and terms, which must be very moderate.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as governess, or as companion to a lady, or would like to travel with a family going to California or Europe; no salary required, but a pleasant home. Address A. B. C., Box No. 3,167 New-York Post-office.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, QUALIFIED to teach the ordinary English branches and the rudiments of Latin, is wanted in a Boarding and Day School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 223, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

AN ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, A lady of culture and influence, as assistant Principal in a boarding school. Address BOARDING SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, for one week.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, in a private family, in City or country, of young children; unexceptionable references given. Address Miss E. T. M., Manhasset, Long Island.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address C. T. H., Box No. 499 N. Y. Post-office.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Cinderella—Cool as a Cucumber.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Petite Drama, Vaudeville, Burletta and Farce—Curiosities at all Hours.

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To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York Times is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There appears to have been no military movement of importance across the Potomac yesterday, with the exception of a reconnoissance in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, in which a skirmish took place with a considerable force of the enemy, resulting in the death of several of our men. The Government has received another proof of the loyalty existing in North Carolina, in the tender of a full brigade from that State to fight the battles of the Union.

Recent developments at Aquia Creek show that the rebels are more fully prepared for an attack there than has been supposed. Under the expectation that they were about to be attacked, they, a few days ago, displayed a long line of batteries, extending four or five miles, only two of which had before been unconcealed. The batteries cross the railroad not far from the dépôt, and extend above to Potomac Creek. These batteries are well placed, evidently under the eye of a competent military engineer, and mount guns of heavy calibre, some of which are capable of throwing shells across the Potomac, which, at that point, is four miles wide. This formidable display of artillery is supported, as near as can be ascertained, by about fifteen thousand rebel troops, who appear bold and defiant, and ready for action. Had the Government destroyed the first batteries erected at the Creek, and placed a sufficient force on shore to hold the position, the navigation of the Potomac would now be in a much safer condition.

We have the gratifying intelligence from Gen. Banks' column that every preparation has been made to give the rebels a warm reception should they attempt to cross the Upper Potomac into Maryland, between Great Falls and Point of Rocks, as has been anticipated, simultaneously with a movement below Washington, and against our lines at the Chain Bridge. Considerable skirmishing takes place every day. Heavy firing was heard on Sunday in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, which was ascertained to proceed from the Rhode Island battery, which was engaged in shelling out a camp of rebel cavalry some two miles from the river. After the discharge of some twenty shells, the rebels concluded to leave. Arrests of disloyal persons are quite frequent.

Important news reaches us from Kentucky, which indicates that the purpose of the rebels is to hold their position in the State, whatever may be the action of the Legislature, and whatever may be the protests uttered against it by the great majority of the people. Not the slightest doubt remains that the neutrality of Kentucky has been violated by the express order of the rebel Government. At Columbus, the National scouts report there were on Tuesday no less than fifteen thousand rebel troops, and they have since received considerable accessions to their numbers. The number at Hickman is not known, but it is probably at least five thousand. Kentucky is likely soon to become an important battle-ground. It will be seen, however, that in this crisis the Legislature of that State has adopted a truly patriotic course. They have, by a decided majority, ordered the rebel troops to leave the State, and have refused, by an equally decisive majority, to take the same course with the National forces.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Syracuse yesterday, the attendance being very full. Hon. E. G. Lapham, of Ontario, was selected for temporary presiding officer, and made a short address against any compromise with rebellion, and in favor of union with any men who are willing to support the Government. The customary Committees were appointed, and a recess was taken. An attempt was made during the morning session to pass a resolution inviting coöperation with the People's Convention in the nomination of a ticket, but objections being made it was withdrawn. In the afternoon, Hon. Chas. H. Van Wyck, of Sullivan, was chosen permanent President, with a full list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The proceedings were then varied by the entrance of a delegation from the German Republican Convention, which met on Thursday, headed by Prof. Peisner, of Schenectady, who made a stirring address in behalf of the recognition of the German element in the pending war. The Convention adopted the ticket nominated by the People's Convention, with the exception of one name. The ticket will be found below.

The People's Convention reassembled yesterday morning, but the attendance was not so full as on the day previous. Committees were appointed to prepare resolutions and on nominations, and at 11 o'clock the Convention took a recess, to make way for the Republican Convention, which occupied the same hall. On reassembling the Committee on Resolutions made their report, which took the shape of a declaration of objects and principles. It declares that no interference with existing parties is intended, but such action as will in the most effectual and prompt manner put down the existing rebellion, and vindicate the authority of the Government. The Committee on Nominations subsequently made their report, which was accepted, as follows:

For Attorney General	Daniel S. Dickinson.
Secretary of State	Horatio Ballard.
Comptroller	Lucius Robinson.
Treasurer	W. B. Lewis.
Canal Commissioners	F. A. Alberger, long term. F. A. Tallmadge, short term.
State Prison Inspector	A. B. Tappan.
State Engineer	W. B. Taylor.
Judge of Appeals	W. B. Wright.

The above nominations were of course made without any reference to the action of the Republicans.

Two of the National gun-boats on the Mississippi—the *Conestoga* and the *Lexington*—had a smart action with one of the rebel gunboats and a shore battery, at Lucas Bend, on the Missouri side, on Tuesday. The shore battery mounted sixteen guns, which were all silenced, and the rebel gun-boat—the *Yankee*—was disabled, and would have been captured had she not been supported from Columbus. The loss of the rebels in killed and wounded is not known; on our side but one man was slightly injured.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are to Tuesday. Government, it appears, has fully determined to hold the position gained at Hatteras Inlet, and accordingly reinforcements for the troops there were to go down on Tuesday night in the *S. R. Spaulding*, and naval stores were to be sent by the *Baltimore*. Vigorous measures were being taken to fit out other expeditions to the Southern coast.

Col. James W. Wall, of Burlington, New-Jersey, was yesterday arrested by the United States Marshal, and is now lodged in Fort Lafayette. His arrest created considerable excitement in Burlington.

The Eighth Maine Regiment, Col. Strickland, landed at Hunter's Point, yesterday, and proceeded to the camp of instruction at Hempstead, where it will be attached to Gen. Sherman's column. Accompanying the regiment are twenty wagons and eighty horses, as also all necessary camp equipage.

The Coroner's Jury impanneled by Dr. Trunk yesterday, continued its investigation at Flushing into the circumstances attending the shooting of the three men of Capt. Cresto's command. Nothing materially new was elicited.

The Board of Supervisors had a regular meeting yesterday, for the purpose of acting on the Tax levy, but adjourned without consummating it, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Blunt, one of the Special Committee on reductions of taxes, and the fact that there was a bare quorum present. The regular report (the items of which have been before published when submitted by the Comptroller,) was presented and ordered to be printed, and the report of the Special Committee was laid over, a motion to receive it with only one signature (Mr. Ely's, Chairman,) having been lost. The Board will meet again on Monday next at 11 A. M.

The Convention for the amendment of the City Charter held their third meeting at the City Hall yesterday, a bare quorum being present. The vacancies in the Commission, occasioned by the death of Wm. D. Kennedy and the resignation of Wm. F. Havemeyer, were filled by the appointment of Recorder Hoffman and Ex-Mayor Tiemann. A report on the number and character of Standing Committees was adopted, recommending four such Committees, to be composed of six members each, together with an Advisory Committee composed of the Chairmen of the other Committees. The Convention then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Stock market was firm on the Government Stocks yesterday, but dull on the Railway shares. United States 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, 90@90½; New-York Central, 73½. A further popular subscription of half a million was made to the New 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds.

A brisk business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, at buoyant prices for desirable lots, especially of Flour and Wheat. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars continued in active demand, and were quoted very firm. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Molasses, Provisions, Tallow, and Whisky. Tar and Resin were more sought after. Teas were in lively request, and were advancing. The freight market was heavy, and rates were lower, with 515 vessels of all classes in port. The steamers *Westchester* and *Petrel*, which arrived yesterday from Providence, had on freight 270 bales of cotton.

The Live Stock Markets exhibited unusual changes this week. The supply of beeves was enormous, (5,821,) being the largest number since last November. Strange to say, all were sold,—to butchers too,—at the moderate decline of ¼c. ₩ lb. The best cattle brought 8¼c.@8¾c. Sheep and Lambs are in demand at advanced rates, the supply not being equal to the wants of butchers. Hogs are plenty and ¼c. lower; a few were left unsold.

Misconception by Englishmen of the American Crisis.

A period of peace, continued till a generation had passed away, and with it the embittered recollections growing out of an unprovoked, on our part, and cruel war, had apparently brought England and the United States into relations of amity and mutual esteem. The two seemed in a fair way to prove an exception to the law by which nations almost universally misinterpret the character and sentiments of each other. The visit of the heir apparent to the British throne, and the welcome he received, appeared to seal the bond of good fellowship, and unite as closely as two people so widely separated by distance, can be brought together. But hardly had our royal guest turned his face homeward, the messenger, we supposed, to a grateful nation, of his generous, not to say enthusiastic reception, than a great calamity befell us, threatening not only the destruction of our Government, but the subversion of those very institutions which form the brightest and most cherished portions of the British Constitution. The standing taunt in England against the United States had been Slavery. The sole object of the rebellion was to make this institution paramount to every other, both North and South. In our strait we expected sympathy and a hearty wish for our success. To our astonishment, we found that for the past forty years the hostile sentiments always imputed to the ruling classes in England, in reference to the United States, had only remained in abeyance, overlaid by commercial relations, and had gathered strength instead of being weakened by a long period of repose. Our political experiment is pronounced a miserable failure, our Government effete, and no other future for our people but all the disasters of anarchy, or a reconstruction of our institutions upon the model of the monarchies of the old world.

The answer to all such charges must be our own conduct. Of the complete vindication both of our own free institutions and our manhood as a people, we entertain not a doubt. It would be wiser, perhaps, to await that vindication—success—which is the only one that can be made palpable to Englishmen. They are a nation of islanders, incapable of those cosmopolitan ideas that distinguish continental nations, such as the German and French. De Tocqueville, as an Englishman, would have been a monster, instead of a representative man. The former can go out of themselves, and study the characteristics and tendencies of other nations with the same coolness and indifference as problems in chemistry or physics, and come to an equally correct estimate or result. Not so an Englishman. His self-esteem colors every subject which may occupy his attention. Whether it may be true or false, depends upon the fact of its being, in his opinion, *English or non-English.* Whatever is beyond this is hardly worth an inquiry. He is like the Caliph who applied the torch to the libraries of Alexandria: "If they contain truth, it is all found in the Koran; if not, they shall be destroyed." Because our Government, in an unforeseen and unusual emergency, has transcended the ordinary route of legislation, our Constitution is violated and destroyed; an organic change has taken place, not only in our national character, but in the whole current of our political career, which subverts our Government, discredits our experiment and indirectly furnishes the strongest possible testimony in favor of the despotism of the Old World.

The Constitution of the United States was made for a period of peace, and could not possibly contemplate a thousand emergencies that might arise in case of rebellion of a large portion of the people. The law does not authorize an individual to take the life of another, but in certain cases justifies such act. In cases that the Constitution may not cover, Government, like the individual, must adapt its action and means of defense to the emergency. The necessity makes its own law, which justifies the act. This right universally inheres in government as well as individuals. To bind either to an inexorable rule, under conditions which could never have been foreseen, would be to tie one's hands, and quietly await his doom. To say, therefore, that any act of the Government of the United States, in the present crisis, is either the violation, subversion, or destruction of the Constitution, or changes the whole current of a nation's life, is just as absurd as it would be to affirm the same things of an individual, who had slain a would-be assassin in self-defence. If an emergency arise, not contemplated in the Constitution, threatening the existence of the nation, what is the remedy? A new clause? But before this can be added, the cause may be entirely lost, and no Constitution remain active, for amendment or preservation.

Every act taken by the Government has been a testimony to its vigor and energy, and is in entire harmony with the Constitution, because the sole condition of its preservation. An act that is necessary to conserve, can hardly be said to destroy this instrument. The argument of the London *Times*, consequently, is precisely opposite to the fact. So with its conclusion as to the organic change our people are undergoing. The only change is one of growth, in the direction that it has been methodically moving since the formation of our Government—to greater industrial liberty, and to the elevation of the masses—a movement most uncongenial to the aristocratic nature of Englishmen, but which is the parent of our marvelous progress and wealth, which transcends that of other nations in ratio to that of our freedom.

A Bishop in Check—Effect of Treason on Morals.

The game of war is very often compared to a game of chess. But those who are familiar with chess do not need to be told that it is not professional to speak of putting a Bishop "in check." Such a move, however, has actually been made on the Western theatre of military operations. Gen. Pillow, a Knight (errant) of the Confederate Army, about two months ago moved from Memphis and Fort Randolph a large body of rebel troops, and debarked them at New-Madrid, Mo. He planted batteries there, and went regularly into camp, and into the recruiting business, until he had accumulated an Army of about 20,000 men—so it was said. He sent scouts northward, then pickets, then detachments, and dug wells industriously by the way-side, (Pillow must always be digging something, *e. g.*, his Camargo ditch,) and, to the world, he indicated unmistakably his purpose to approach Bird's Point—to capture it, and proceed to Winter quarters in St. Louis. This was a long-headed scheme, undoubtedly the creation of the late Rev. Bishop Polk, now Major-General of the Confederate Armies in the West.

But the scheme failed, for lack of backbone in itself, and because of a "Lyon in the way." Gen. Prentiss moved southward from St. Louis to meet Gen. Pillow, and welcome him "with hospitable hands" to a "bloody grave." But that implied a style of excavation wholly unsuited to Pillow. If he was to die, he had no wish to go off without "benefit of clergy;" and he appealed to Bishop Polk for counsel. The Bishop had regard for the life of his valiant knight, and bade him "castle," by deftly interposing the Mississippi River between the Confederate troops and the field-pieces of the advancing foe. It was done. Pillow and Polk left Missouri, and seized Hickman and Columbus, on the Kentucky side of the Missisippi, and commenced fortifying them, thinking they had control of the board. But by a bold movement, worthy of the brilliant Morphy, Gen. Grant seized Paducah, and thereby "unmasked a check" on the Bishop. The check is a "mate," and so we establish the professional anomaly of "a Bishop in check."

The Bishop himself had intended to occupy Paducah. Had he succeeded, he would have been safe. But he was one move too late, and he lost. And now, to the scandal of all honorable players, the Bishop asks that it be called a drawn game; and that both he and Grant "take back" their moves, and stand as they did before that awkward "castleing" was attempted.

Are our readers weary of this play upon the military chessboard? Let us, then, come to the plain English of the grand Confederate blunder committed by Rev. Major-Gen. Polk, in Kentucky, which is full of interest and importance, because it probably decides the fate of Kentucky in the rebellion. Polk and Pillow evidently transferred their Army from Southeast Missouri into Kentucky, because they feared that Fremont was about to advance upon Memphis by land and by water. The Missouri bank of the Mississippi River has no bluffs susceptible of fortification. On the west side of the Mississippi there is no bluff between Commerce (thirty miles above Cairo) and Helena, Ark., a long way below Memphis.

To defend Memphis, therefore, requires possession of the Kentucky side of the Mississippi river, the Chalk Bluffs at Columbus, and the commanding bluffs at Hickman, at both which points railroads from Tennessee terminate. Necessity knew no law—not even that which covers the rights of neutrality—and so the "neutrality" of Kentucky was unhesitatingly violated by the reverend Major-Gen. Polk. He seized Hickman and Columbus, and sent forward a force to seize Paducah. He was too late for the latter. Gen. Grant had quickly circumvented him, by making sure of that vital point for the Union.

The invasion of Kentucky by Polk and Pillow was annihilation to the cunning and villainous policy of Gov. Magoffin, who desired the United States to be the first to violate his "neutrality." Magoffin, therefore, hastily telegraphed to the seceded Governor of Tennessee, deploring Polk's movement. Harris promptly replied, repudiating it, and promising that the Confederate troops should be withdrawn. President Davis was of course telegraphed to, but no reply from him is given. Why? Because he is dead, and could not? Who knows? But Major-General, the Reverend Bishop Polk, has issued a pastoral letter, or a proclamation, as the case may be, not directed to the United States Government, not to Gen. Fremont, not to Gen. Grant, not to Gov. Magoffin, but to everybody in general, in which he gives his reasons for his military invasion of Kentucky. Here is part of the rescript:

> "The Federal Government having, *in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky*, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camps, dépôts of armies and by *organizing military companies within their territory*, and by constructing military works on the Missouri shore, *immediately opposite and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town*, it has become a military necessity for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States that the Confederates occupy Columbus in advance."

The first noticeable thing in this document is the Bishop's modesty in assuming to speak for Kentucky, and saying what the National Government has done "in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky," when the representatives of the people of Kentucky, freshly elected, were at that moment in session at Frankfort, and had not expressed, and were not likely to express, any opinion of dissatisfaction with the action of the National Government. Nobody but a Secession General, whose cheek has been made hard as brass by treason, could have had such effrontery.

The next noticeable thing about the military Bishop's proclamation is, its extraordinary military acumen—its incomprehensible interpretation of the tactics of the enemy. He says that the National troops had constructed military works on the Missouri shore "immediately opposite and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that important town." Here are the marvels of this statement. The National troops had no such works on the Missouri shore, "opposite and commanding Columbus," else they might have opposed the landing of Polk and Pillow there. Secondly, if the National troops had intended to seize Columbus, they might any day have done so, from the day they had a regiment of men at Cairo down to its occupation by Polk. Columbus was never defended by troops; the Nationals frequently went down to it on their boats from Cairo—on one occasion tore down a secession flag there. They could have seized "that important town" any time within the past four months, by simply landing at the wharf a boat with a single company of troops armed with Navy revolvers.

With such facts before him, this Bishop and Shepherd of the Southern "pet lambs" and "tigers" under Pillow, outrages all military probabilities by this stupendous fabrication of earthworks on the Missouri side, opposite Columbus, to cover a National landing, where no troops were ever present to oppose them, and where this landing had never been obstructed!

But suppose it true that there were National troops on the Missouri side opposite Columbus, for the utterly useless purpose indicated by Bishop Polk. How did their presence menace the Kentucky towns any more than Polk's and Pillow's commands did, two months ago, when they brought their fleet of steamers, their cannon, ammunition and armies from Memphis and Randolph, and landed them at New-Madrid, Mo., and commenced fortifying there? How did the National troops menace the Kentucky towns any more than the rebel troops have done for five months by their large camp at Union City, close on the Kentucky line, and connecting directly by railroad with Hickman and Columbus? According to this reverend Major-General's logic, the National Government has had the fullest justification for months for doing the very thing that he now seizes the most contemptible and false pretext for doing—the having of troops near by that could readily be brought to bear on the points, Hickman and Columbus.

It used to be said that the Slave-trade was "the sum of all villainies." It seems to us that in the future the declaration must be abandoned, and a more truthful one substituted. *Treason is the sum of villainies.* No matter how honest a man has been, when he becomes a traitor he will steal. No matter how merciful he has been, when he becomes a traitor he will be bloodthirsty and cruel. No matter how truthful he has been, when he becomes a traitor he seems to delight in prevarication and falsehood. No matter how consistent and logical he has been, when he becomes a traitor he is erratic, unsound and ridiculous. And Bishop Polk appears to have become as thoroughly reckless and debauched in mind and morals as rebels ever get to be. It is now stated that Bishop Polk proposes to withdraw his Army if the United States will agree to withdraw their troops from Kentucky. Without Paducah he is beaten, and he asks a drawn game. But having once invaded on a false pretext and lost, who will ever trust his word not to do so again, when necessity shall drive him, or a chance to seize a strong position shall invite him?

Railroads and the Troops.—There will be no delay, we trust, in bringing forward the case of the Baltimore engineer who the other day exposed a large body of troops to destruction, and actually sacrificed several lives. It is hardly probable that a Maryland jury will consent to his punishment; but the investigation will be of service in showing the origin of the difficulty which provoked the fellow to seek such murderous vengeance, and may perhaps exculpate the officers of the regiment from charges which, to say the least, are extremely discreditable. The transactions at Harrisburgh, even when reported by the friends of Col. Kilpatrick, exhibit that gentleman as showing a violent and insubordinate temper, which was very far from being the proper example for his men. The engine on the Baltimore road was not ready in time; but there was no reason why an indiscriminate raid should be made upon the engines of innocent companies, and that a scene of riotous and disgraceful violence should be enacted, to the scandal of public order. Investigation will probably show that the entire fault lay with the officers of the regiment. The managers of the inland line complain that their time-table for transport trains is so arranged that the soldiers can be placed in Washington as promptly as by the other route. And they also assert that in cases where the conductor is permitted to move the train according to rule, there is no delay or detention. But the difficulty lies in the interference of the officers and the insubordination of the men. They insist on stopping at casual stations, and of willfully remaining hours where the time table stipulates for minutes; and in the presence of such arbitrary dictation and interruption it is impossible to maintain connections. The reported conduct of Col. Kilpatrick and his men gives color to these allegations. We trust the examination at Baltimore will throw broader light upon them.

An Unwelcome Guest.

The anticipated arrival of the Prince of Joinville has prompted extraordinary displays of hospitality on the part of this Government. Escorts have been provided; instructions to Custom-house officers that unusual courtesies and facilities may be offered, have come from Washington; and the princeling, his son, is to have a place in the Naval Academy, which thousands of American sons have sought in vain. Nothing but the sensible suggestion of the Brazilian Consul has prevented a formal demonstration, which would at least equal that given to the heir apparent of the British throne. When we remember that Prince Napoleon, the possible successor to the Emperor of France, whose intended voyage hither must have been communicated by the Legation at Paris long before his departure, was permitted to land without the slightest notice, and has been the recipient of no official or marked demonstrations at any point of his progress, we may naturally ask with surprise why this unusual exhibition of hospitality to a private gentleman, without any claim whatever to public recognition?

For what is the Prince of Joinville to us, or we to the Prince of Joinville? He is a member of a fallen dynasty, which the world believes to have been justly dismissed from the exercise of an authority, that for a thousand years it had abused in France. He is not even in such a relation to his family, that upon its highly improbable restoration to power, he would be in the immediate line of succession. Moreover, his errant Highness has repeatedly visited the United States, and has never been welcomed with any ceremony whatever. What is there in our own situation, or in his, to warrant, at this critical moment, an exhibition of this decided character?

Certainly nothing in his. In ours there is every consideration to forbid it. Nothing could be more offensive to the Emperor of the French. When, a few weeks since, a brother of the Prince was permitted to be present at the funeral of the Duchess of Kent, the French semi-official journals treated the fact as an evidence of the insincerity of the British *entente* with France. Even the *Moniteur* commented bitterly on the circumstance. Are we in a position to imitate the offensive act, and even greatly to aggravate it, by an exceptional and gratuitous exhibition of hospitality to a man whom the French Emperor justly regards as an enemy? The other day we declined to send to Vienna a statesman in all respects fitted for the position, because the appointment might be disagreeable to the Austrian Court. Is the friendship of the Emperor of Austria so much more important to us than that of the Emperor of the French, that while with undue humility we conciliate the one, we can deliberately depart from precedent to offend the other?

It is not to be supposed that any member of the Cabinet at Washington has a wish to provoke the enmity of the most powerful sovereign in the world, and to incline him to sympathize with the aims of the Southern rebellion. Nor are we to assume that a mere weak and silly veneration for title has evoked this display; for nothing more was done for the heir of England, and much less was done for Napoleon Jerome, who is also a prince, and the possible heir to a throne. What then is the explanation?

The Atlas and Argus and Daniel S. Dickinson.—In speaking of Daniel S. Dickinson, the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, true to its instincts of opposition to everybody whose loyalty to the Union rises above party fealty, says:

> "No man has done more to bring upon the country the disasters that surround it; and upon no one does the duty of repairing these disasters fall more directly and heavily."

A decent regard for fairness and honesty would have induced the *Atlas and Argus* to have added, that whatever mistakes he may have made in the past, there is no man who, from the first actual demonstration of Southern treason, has stood more manfully in favor of the Constitution and the Union than Daniel S. Dickinson,—none who has more ardently supported the Government in its efforts to put down the gigantic rebellion that threatens its overthrow. If the editor of the *Atlas and Argus* would for a little while forget the partisan in the frank performance of duty as a patriot, he would be able to comprehend how a man may love his country more than his party, and how he may prefer to serve the one when beset by perils, rather than be the bond-slave of the other. He would comprehend this other fact also, that this covert sympathy with rebellion, this system of traducing the defenders of the Union when defenders are needed, this sneering at those who frankly come to the rescue of the Government in its hour of danger, is a phase of treason all the more odious because of its cowardice.

A Disappointment.—The leaders of the Southern rebellion have counted much on the demonstrations in their favor, to be furnished by the elections in the Northern States. They have been looking for evidences of sympathy on a large scale in their favor. They reckoned that the people would be disheartened by the desperate nature of the conflict, and frightened by the burthens which the war would necessarily impose upon them. The elections in Maine and Vermont have been held. There was but one party in either State, and that in favor of a vigorous and energetic prosecution of the war. There was not opposition enough to make up a respectable number of votes to be counted among the scattering. It will be so in New-York and in all the Eastern, Northern and Western States. The politicians who prate of "olive branches" and "compromises" with armed rebellion, will be as utterly and hopelessly annihilated as were the supporters of the Hartford Convention nearly half a century ago. Sympathy with treason will be microscopic, as developed by the elections in the Northern States.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Position of Kentucky—Coming Events—Cumberland Gap—Topography of the Mountains—Loyalty of the People, and Why.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

THE BEECHES, September, 1861.

In March last, a friend who knew the country well, and who was just returned from the Southwest, wrote to me, that "all the Slave States would secede, except Maryland and Missouri;—war is inevitable." I well knew the South meant to secede, and that war was the inevitable consequence, but I wrote him that he was mistaken in one particular. Kentucky would *not* secede. I know the spirit of Kentucky very well. She had been brought up in the school of Henry Clay,—to detest Southern politics, and regard the attempt at secession as treason. Dr. Robert Breckinridge, (who is worth a dozen of his nephew John,) Judge Robertson, Garnett Davis, John J. Crittenden, and others of that stamp, had the sterling mark of true Americans, whose loyalty is to their country, and to none of the miserable factions into which demagogues may divide it. The Secessionists had no men of equal calibre to oppose them. They were overwhelmed, not merely in argument, but by the weight of character, influence and talent. There are many Secessionists in Kentucky, and especially in some localities, where they are predominant. But, they have no leaders of force and authority. Such men as Magoffin, Desha and Burnett, belong to the very lowest stratum of loco-foco Democracy—men, who never could obtain the least consequence while Henry Clay lived. There are three other names of higher rank; these are John C. Breckinridge, Morehead—and, I may add, Preston and Humphrey Marshall. The last is entirely quiet, saying that "no man in Kentucky is *so dead as John C. Breckinridge, except himself.*" In this he judged very accurately. Preston (our late Minister to Spain) is a man of very little weight; one of those gentlemanly nobodies, which Virginia has been in the habit of producing to adorn the public offices of this country, and prove to the world that Republics could get along with as little talent as other nations. Morehead is another of the same sort. The soul of secession in Kentucky is John C. Breckinridge, and yet John C. Breckinridge has never declared for secession, and his Uncle Robert asserted last Winter that he was a strong Union man. I suppose that he, with Preston, are now laboring for *peace!* I never believed what Solomon said, that "there was nothing new in the world," till I saw our present peace men. I am sure none of them can remember our Revolution; and very few can recollect the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain; and yet, they are as exact resemblances of the the Tories of the Revolution, and the peace Federalists of 1819—as if they were engaged in the daily study of imitating their parts. When I, (whose soul longs for peace,) find myself for war—and these gentlemen, (whose lives have been employed in turmoil,) are for peace—I ask myself, "What manner of man am I?" Vengeance belongs to God; but I think that man, like the elements of nature, should take part with the righteous judgment of God, in visiting awful crimes with awful punishments. I am only afraid that the hand of retribution will be held back, before justice has fulfilled its duties. I think I see in the signs of the times, that the rebellion will be crushed before punishment has had its perfect work; and then the rejoicings for the Republic, and the kindly emotions of mercy, will plead for the pardon of the rebels. Be it so. If we can save our country, we should be contented. But I must deal with facts. What is to be done in Kentucky? The Secessionists in Tennessee think Kentucky will secede, and they will then march forward. But *secession* is entirely out of the question. Gov. Magoffin gives that up. The Legislature is not only Union, but the majority are *unconditional* Unionists. This means something; and it means so much that Messrs. Breckinridge & Co. only hope to keep the State from marching to aid the Government, by urging peace and neutrality. I think, however, the day of *neutrality* is gone by. I believe the Legislature will assent to the payment of the Government tax, allow troops to be levied, and the passage of arms. This is all that is needed. But, whether this be done or not, I regard the passage of a Union Army through Kentucky to East Tennessee as a military necessity, which ought not to be delayed one day unnecessarily. What! shall we ~~leave~~ those noble patriots of East Tennessee to be the mere slaves of the Nashville oligarchy? Shall we refuse to assist men who are struggling, amidst all sacrifices, for the Union and the Government? Never! Let me give you some of the facts in regard to the march of an army to East Tennessee. In the first place, from Cincinnati to Knoxville will be through a loyal country, except a small district, about forty miles from Cincinnati. I have been on the whole road, through the Cumberland Gap. The mountaineers are a loyal people. The road is good; passing from Crab Orchard to the Gap over a ridge, dry and gravelly. The ford of the Cumberland, fourteen miles north of the Gap, is a good one. The approach to the Gap is easy and almost imperceptible, and there is no more obstruction to the march of an army than there is in any rough and hilly country. *But* if the Secessionists are able (which, I think, they are not) to place a large, and efficient army in East Tennessee, there will, I think, be more difficulty in passing Clinch Mountain. The Clinch ridge is a sharp one; but there may be passes of which I know nothing. Clinch River is also a pretty rapid stream. The old road from Kentucky passes the Cumberland and Clinch Mountains, to Bean's Station, a point forty miles east of Knoxville, whence there are no more obstructions to the valley of the Tennessee. I think there will be found no serious difficulty in marching a moderate *corps d'armée* from Cincinnati to Knoxville or Kingston; and if that corps were there now, Beauregard would instantly evacuate Manassas, from the impossibility of keeping open his communication with the country which furnishes the largest supplies of men and means. I can only account for the neglect to make these flank movements in the West on the supposition that the Government had not sufficient troops at its command. To have cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at any one point would have compelled the retreat of Beauregard. But I shall spare all criticism on military movements till the war is ended. I am not one of those who criticise when I know not the whole condition of the problem. The newspaper Press has signalized itself in that way quite enough.

I said the people of the mountains were loyal. Why? Because in Eastern Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, Western Virginia and Western Carolina, *there are scarcely any slaves.* We may dodge the point as much as we can, but Slavery is the cause of the war, and the war will be the *commencement de la fin* to Slavery. The time has come when the problem of the day, beyond all others, will be: "What shall we do with the negro?" Any General, Senator or Editor who tells you this is not the case, may be written down either a blockhead or a hypocrite.

A Veteran Observer.

War Oratory in Vermont.—Judge Culver is to deliver the address at the Fair of the Franklin County (Vermont,) Agricultural Society, at Fairfield, on the 19th inst., and will speak on the War topics at St. Albans, the same evening.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Magoffin's Message—Its Real Aim and Object—Precipitation and War in the Guise of Neutrality and Peace—Important Admission of his Lexington Organ—Kentucky will Soon Strike.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 6, 1861.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S message appeared in yesterday's *Yeoman*, before the Senate was organized and either branch called *for it*,—a gross indecorum, not at all surprising for him and his Frankfort editor. Nearly two-thirds of the insidious, demagogical document is devoted to "National relations," including a labored defence of himself as a bar to impeachment. J. C. B. shows his hand in it. Professedly for peace, it is really for war. It contains not a single good word for the Union, not "any declaration or intimation that he entertains any desire for the preservation of the Union," or for submission to the will of the Union Legislature and Union people of Kentucky. Though our people "still have some hope of the restoration and perpetuation of the Union," he does not intimate that he has any hope at all of that. Of course, he expresses abundant "sympathy with the aggrieved sister States of the South."

Though the *Yeoman*, on the 31st ult., said "the Governor intends, so far as he is concerned, in good faith, to leave the responsibility of shaping Kentucky's course, where it properly belongs, to the Legislature and the people," it is very questionable whether he and J. C. B. so intend. Their ambition still is themselves to shape Kentucky's course, her policy and destinies. The Governor would convey a false impression on the common mind. You see he does not unreservedly commit himself; his saving words and clauses, and his whole tone and drift, rightly scanned, show that he aims at Kentucky's precipitate or eventual secession, despite the will of a Legislature fresh from the people. His message holds out that the people of Kentucky should not, "at this time, consider the question of assuming new external relations," but should "hold the State in position to exercise a ministerial office between the belligerents." However his Louisville organ, the *Courier*, on the 30th ult., said: "The progress of Kentucky southward, has heretofore been slow, but sure; it is now becoming a precipitation. We don't think it can be stopped; and in fact, almost any attempt to stop it would now most probably accelerate it." BERIAH MAGOFFIN is a precipitator, and the Legislature's opposition may accelerate his precipitation. He will continue to the end contrary, refractory, seditious. Though the people are "not yet prepared to dissolve their relations to the old Union," he, as an "honest and strict neutral," is prepared, practically, to dissolve his and theirs. If not impeached and incapacitated, he will in every possible way, harrass and oppose their representatives in Frankfort and Washington, so long as they construe for themselves the Constitution, National and State, and determine the State's duties and relations to suit themselves, not him. He will "carry out the lawful will of the people of the State," "according to his interpretation of their votes." His "correct interpretation of their will" does not sanctify "unconstitutional aggressions." He will execute "every constitutional act of their lawful representatives" and not thwart their "lawful purpose." If they are for his and King HARRIS' "armed neutrality," he and his Nashville confederate are with them, and will grant them "peace." If they are against such a neutrality he and his King are against them, and will thrust upon them "the horrors of civil war." Depend upon it, His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, intends to "return a peremptory refusal," to "refuse obedience" to anything done in Frankfort or Washington which he chooses to consider "unconstitutional and without the sanction of law," or "violative of the neutrality and peace of Kentucky."

While he protests against every act of the Congress and the Administration of the United States as a usurpation and a despotism calculated to alarm and startle a free people jealous of their rights, he has no word of rebuke for the Confederate usurpers and despots, but boastfully proclaims that, as a "true States' Rights man," he has ever faithfully contended for their accursed principle of secession that "the people of a State, as a distinct aggregate sovereignty, have the rightful authority to regulate their internal policy, and to define their external relations, according to their own pleasure!" And he charges only the North and the "sectional party in the Free States" with having proven disastrous to the Union, with having rudely repelled the olive branch, and with starting and prosecuting an unconstitutional and insane war of coercion against the South! Such theoretical and practional Secessionist parades himself as a high neutral, a model peacemaker, and the would-be mediator between the contending parties, and arrogantly appeals to the Government and people of the United States, and of Kentucky, to recognize his claims and accept his services for negotiating a peace and preserving the neutrality and peace of Kentucky.

He says in his message, "Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position," for "she had no agency in the organization and fostering of that sectional party in the Free States, which has proven so disastrous to the Union. But his and J. C. B.'s Lexington organ, the *Statesman*, comes nearer the truth. The *Statesman*, last week, admitted that "Kentucky is not less responsible for the complications of the hour than the other slaveholding members of the Federation; has been as largely instrumental in sectionalizing Presidential elections as any slaveholding State, and is equally chargeable with the prime cause of events now transpiring." Though I do not agree with the *Statesman* that "the political history of Kentucky has placed her in the lead of ultra Pro-Slavery States," I think she cannot wash her hands and clear her skirts of all blame and guilt,—her politicians have done their part to sectionalize Presidential elections, and produce the present complications. Kentucky must now reap her share of the bitter fruits; she cannot escape the consequences of what she, as one of the Slave States, is responsible for; she cannot be neutral and independent; she is bound to be a prominent actor in transpiring and forthcoming events, and either to increase and prolong the country's complications and calamities, or very materially to lessen and shorten them.

If Kentuckians will not allow politicians of the Breckinridge-Magoffin gender to humbug, hoodwink, honeyfuggle, scare and precipitate them,—and I feel sure they will not,—they will immediately make ready, as patrot soldiers, to strike a mighty blow, not for the rights of any one section, but for the rights of all the sections and States in the Union, as it was,—a blow against secession and for the reunion of the people of the whole country under their common Constitution and Government.

PONTIAC.

Gen. Grant's Paducah Proclamation Praised in Louisville—War in Kentucky Begun by the Rebels—The Railroads to Nashville and Memphis about to be Closed by the Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

War in Kentucky has fairly begun. Tennesseeans and renegade Kentuckians have begun it. They are now striving to execute their threats. They will conquer and subdue the Union people of Kentucky, or her great Union majority will conquer and subdue them. They have forced the issue of arms upon us. They are rushing war to our very doors. We must meet the issue, and fight it out. Gen. GRANT'S Paducah proclamation is the theme of general praise on our streets. They say: "That's right and proper," "That's to the point," "That's just what the Purchase has needed a long while," "That's the best and the only move the Government can take to sustain itself and protect its loyal citizens there, and the great mass of Kentuckians should and will back the Government in it, and in all similar moves, under similar circumstances." The rebels' irruption from Union City into the Purchase may be followed by irruptions from their other camps of observation on our southern border, in order to enforce "Kentucky's neutrality." Bowling-green, Franklin and Russellville are exposed to great danger. These and all other important points along our railroads to Nashville and Memphis should at once be occupied and secured, and that entire border be guarded by Kentucky troops in United States service, preparatory to opening Cumberland Gap. The Government, according to reports, has at last determined to close these roads against any trade or travel, and to keep them closed until they are guarded and controlled down to the Tennessee line, by Kentucky forces in Government employ. I incline to regard this step as necessary and politic.

In spite of all the vigilance and efficiency of our Custom-House officers, their "permit" system has been constantly abused and perverted to base uses by mercenary tricksters whose [illegible] is their pocket. Under false marks, false names, and false colors and statements, through the meanest trickery, hypocrisy and bribery, large quantities of contraband have been daily shipped to "good Union men" near the Tennessee line, and there transferred to the Confederates. What has not been smuggled has in many cases been "permitted." Our officers have often been awfully imposed upon by pretended Union men in the city and country. They have been offered bribes ranging from $100 to $3,000 for permits for articles which net in the South $10,000 to $20,000, and have uniformly spurned them; but "first-rate Union men," in first-rate odor, have procured the permits for their suspected neighbors and pocketed the bribes. Even so-called and so-considered Unconditional Unionists have been bribed and have imposed on Mr. COTTON and his deputies. But the whole thing is likely now to be cut short. Our honest and honorable Unionists are glad of it. Such treachery must no longer thrive. Many hundreds of thousands—I might say many millions—of dollars, have in the last six months been made by certain Louisville and country-town firms in league with the rebels; and their influence has been and is poisonous and pestilential. They have in sundry ways labored to disseminate discontent, disaffection, dissension and practical secession among our real Unionists. They are for "peace." "Peace brings trade." Well, they had better make up their minds that they will henceforth have no peace and no trade until the Union is restored; that their pocket, without the nation and its Government, will prove an empty pocket. To make the most of their Lincoln gold and to save it from the rapacious grasp and greedy maw of secession, they had better contribute a mite of it to the Government. In their dealings with the rebels they have rejected Confederate scrip. After all, their pocket nerve is as sensitive as their "Southern sympathies." With all their liking for "Southern custom," they refuse Southern trash, and grab at LINCOLN'S gold; and their self-interest may yet become sufficiently enlightened to open their eyes to a comprehensive view, and to make them comprehensive, national patriots.

Hon. JAS. S. JACKSON, by authority of the United States, issues his military call through the Louisville Press this morning. He proposes to organize in Kentucky a regiment of cavalry to serve the United States Government for three years, or during the war. He will easily and speedily raise it. I learn that United States companies are being enlisted in this city and county by CURRAN POPE and T. W. GIBSON, both graduates of West Point and Louisvillians, and by Gen. JOUETT, of the City Guard. Camp Dick Robinson is swelled at the rate of 200 per day.

J. C. B., in his pic-nic speech of the 30th ult., near Richmond, Ky., insisted that this State ought not to pay any portion of the direct tax; that not a cent of it could be collected from any of the other Southern States; and that, unless she maintains her "neutrality," she would have to pay her share of what could not be coerced from them, in addition to what she is ordered now to pay. And he, J. B. Clay, W. E. Simms, A. G. Talbott, J. S. Chrisman and Roger Hanson, made their Madison County toadies pass resolutions appealing to the Legislature not to assume the payment of Kentucky's portion of the direct tax; and, unless this and all their other "honest neutrality" demands are strictly complied with by the people of Kentucky, in effect inviting the troops of the Border States of the Southern Confederacy to invade Kentucky, in order to enforce their compliance! Yet these "honest neutrals"—who are nothing but Secessionists and rebels at heart, and in their entire influence—in their Richmond harangues repel the charge of secession and swear they are still Union men—that "love of the Union is deeply seated in their hearts!" Away with politicians whose practices give the lie to their professions, whose influence is solely for immediate or eventual disunion on the slave line, whose "neutrality" is designed to hamper, cripple and paralyze the National Government, and to prostrate it at the feet of their fellow-conspirators.

PONTIAC.

P. S.—Official returns just published give our candidate for Treasurer, GARRARD, 83,151, and his opponent, 12,160.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The Accident at Cockeysville—Names of the Killed and Wounded—Causes of the Disaster—Stopping the Pay of the Old Police.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

A very serious railroad accident occurred at Spark's Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, about nineteen miles from Baltimore, on Sunday last. An extra train had been provided to convey a body of 480 cavalry (the Harris Light Cavalry) to this city *en route* for Washington. Nothing special occurred until the train had reached the point above-named, where, in turning a curve in the road, an axle of one of the cars broke, and instantly the track was torn asunder, precipitating the entire train, one car upon another, smashing them almost literally to atoms. The train was running at a speed of about twenty miles per hour at the time of the accident.

The statement of some of the soldiers is that the engineer, FRANK GUEBRICK, of Harrisburgh, was reluctant to proceed from that place with the train, and some difficulty was had in obtaining cars, &c.; that they were forced to take possession of an engine and compelled the engineer to run the train to this city. They say that when he mounted the engine he remarked, with considerable feeling, "I'll run them to Baltimore or hell by 4 o'clock," and consequently a guard was placed upon the engine to watch his movements.

This remark is denied by the engineer, who is considered by the Railroad Company to be one of their most trusty and skillful men. At the time of the accident the platforms of the cars were crowded with soldiers, nearly all of whom were more or less injured. The engineer immediately uncoupled his engine and run to Cockeysville, where he reported the accident, and trains were soon dispatched from York and this city to the scene of the disaster. Great indignation was expressed against the engineer by the soldiers, who charge him with being the assassin of those who were killed, and the attempted murderer of the entire regiment.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded: Edward L. Lyon, Quartermaster Sergeant, (a cousin of the late Gen. Lyon,) of Ashford, Conn., killed instantly; Wm. German, from Collingville, and J. McDonald, from Newburgh, N. Y., both killed; Robert Hopkins, from Nagatuck, not likely to recover; J. C. Donnelly, injured on the head and breast; Francis Flynn, from Scranton, Penn., sprained ankle; Jno. Murphy, of New-York City, left foot badly injured, and ankle sprained; Peter Peterson, of Troy, bruised about the head and badly injured in right leg; James Fuller, of Connecticut, injured in the back; Henry W. Allen, of Connecticut, sprained ankle; Michael Dowyer, of New-York City, injured in breast, left shoulder and right leg; W. H. Miller, of Scranton, Penn., injured in hip and left leg; Anthony O'Donnell, of Providence, R. I., injured in right shoulder and ankle; James Dunnell, badly bruised in left arm and head. Several others were more or less injured, but not seriously.

The dead bodies were brought to this city and placed in the new Hospital (the National Hotel) lately leased by Government, as also were the wounded, who are being carefully attended. Two of the horses were instantly killed, and two men who were in the car with them were injured in their hands.

The dead bodies will be conveyed to their respective homes over the Philadelphia and Wilmington Road as soon as arrangements can be made.

The engineer and BRADLEY SHIPLEY, the fireman, were both arrested, and yesterday committed to jail to answer an investigation. The officers of the road exonerate the engineer from all blame in the matter. Some of the soldiers say the train was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour at the time of the accident, but this is contradicted by the employes of the road.

ARGUS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

The following correspondence relative to the continued payment of the old Baltimore Police, is this morning creating considerable excitement among all classes of our citizens. The reason given by Gen. DIX for ordering the discontinuance of further payments to the old Police are full, pungent and decided, and command alike the respect and commendation of all good and loyal citizens. The reasons given fairly express the sentiments of Government, and fully sustain the ground taken by Major-Gen. BANKS in his order of the 27th of June.

Gen. DIX'S letter is denounced by the secession portion of the population as "one more outrageous and tyrannical interference with our rights, added to the many which have made the burden laid upon us too heavy to be borne."

There are many among the friends of Mr. BROWN who do not agree with him in his answer to Gen. DIX, thinking he has yielded too much and sacrificed the interests of the city, to a certain extent, to the demands of Government, but he is excused upon the ground that it is perhaps *unwise* and improper to engage in an unavailing struggle.

The following is the correspondence:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3, 1861.

To Hon. Geo. Wm. Brown, Mayor of the City of Baltimore:

SIR—Reasons of State, which I deem imperative, demand that the payment of compensation to the members of the old City Police, who were, by a resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners, dated the 27th of June last, declared to be "off duty," and whose places were filled in pursuance of an order of Major-Gen. BANKS, of same date, should cease. I therefore direct, by virtue of the authority vested in me, as commanding officer of the military forces of the United States in Baltimore and its vicinity, that no further payments be made to them. Independently of all other considerations, the continued compensation of a body of men who have been superseded in all their functions by order of the Government, is calculated to bring its authority into disrespect, and the extraction from the citizens of Baltimore by taxation, in a time of general depression and embarrassment, of a sum amounting to several hundred thousand dollars a year, for the payment of nominal officials who render it no service, cannot fail, by creating widespread dissatisfaction, to disturb the quiet of the city, which I am most anxious to preserve. I feel assured that the payment would have been voluntarily discontinued by yourself, as a violation of the principle on which all compensation is bestowed—a remuneration for an equivalent service actually performed—had you not considered yourself bound by existing laws to make it. This order will relieve you from the embarrassment, and I do not doubt it will be complied with. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BALTIMORE, Sept. 5, 1861.

SIR: I was not in town yesterday, and did not receive until this morning your letter of the 3d inst., ordering that no further payment be made to the members of the City Police.

The payments have been made heretofore in pursuance of the law of the State, under the advice of the City Counselor, by the Register, the Comptroller and myself.

Without entering into a discussion of the considerations which you have deemed sufficient to justify this proceeding, I feel it to be my duty to enter my protest against this interference by military authority with the exercise of powers lawfully committed by the State of Maryland to the officers of the City Corporation; but it is, nevertheless, not the intention of the city authorities to offer resistance to the order which you have issued, and I shall, therefore, give public notice to the officers and men of the City Police that no further payments can be expected by them.

There is an arrearage of pay of two weeks due to the force, and the men have, by the law and rules of the Board, been prevented from engaging in any other business or occupation. Most of them have families, who are entirely dependent for support on the pay received. I do not understand your orders as meaning to prohibit the payment of this arrearage, and shall therefore proceed to make it, unless prevented by your further order. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. BROWN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Baltimore, Md.

The latter clause in the reply of Mayor BROWN has called forth the prompt action of Gen. DIX, and he has, I have from good authority, ordered the entire suspension of any further payments, from the date of the order, until further advices from Government.

I understand that the Mayor had drawn ten thousand dollars for the payment of the old police, and the papers of this morning stated that they were to be paid off to-day; but the last order of Gen. DIX will probably defeat that part of the programme.

The second train of cars from Washington to this city, was this morning thrown off the track near the Relay House, by running over two cows which were grazing upon the road-bed. The engine was completely wrecked, and the mail car thrown off and much damaged, badly injuring the hand of the mail agent. The engineer was also somewhat bruised. No lives were lost that we can ascertain.

The presentation of a new and beautiful silk flag to the Seventh Maine Regiment, now encamped at Patterson Park, in this city, by the ladies of Baltimore, came off this afternoon. The presentation address was made by Hon. C. L. L. LEARY. The affair passed off agreeably to all parties.

The State Peace Convention of Maryland assembled in this city to-day, and nominated Gen. BENJAMIN C. HOWARD for Governor, (son of Ex-Governor HOWARD,) and A. LINGAN JARRETT, of Hartford County, for Comptroller of the Treasury.

ARGUS.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

TAX-LEVY NOT CONFIRMED—REDUCTIONS TO THE AMOUNT OF $550,000 PROBABLE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTION.

The regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday, to receive the report of the Special Committee on the proposed reduction of the City taxes. Some unimportant bills were appropriately referred. The County Clerk asked for 5,000 copies of the Laws respecting Registers and Inspectors of Election. A communication was received from A. R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Esq., informing the Board that the title to the land in the Park, selected for the site of a new Courthouse, was duly vested in the Board, at the price fixed by the Commissioners appointed to appraise the same, viz.: $240,000, comprising nearly the whole front on Chambers-street, from Broadway to the present Court-house, with a depth of 150 feet.

Mr. PURDY presented the report and ordinance for the annual tax levy, in accordance with the State law, but suggested that any consideration be postponed until to-morrow, (Thursday,) on account of the absence of Mr. BLUNT, who would probably return at that time, and further, he objected to passing upon such an important matter as a tax of over $11,000,000 with only a bare quorum.

Mr. ELY stated that he had the special report prepared, but in consequence of his necessary absence from the City, it was not so complete as he would like to have made it. Moreover, he had not had the opportunity to confer with Mr. BLUNT, his colleague on the Committee, which was very desirable.

Mr. TWEED was anxious to have the special report printed, for the use of the members, prior to their next meeting, so that he might examine the proposed reductions, and be prepared to vote at the next meeting of the Board. After further remarks from various members, Mr. ELY consented to present his report, but a motion made by Mr. TWEED authorizing him to present it was lost, and consequently it lies over. The regular report of the Committee on Annual Taxes was then ordered to be printed in the minutes, but as the report of the Special Committee will change many of the items, and of course the total, which has been heretofore published when originally submitted by the Comptroller, it would be only a repetition to publish it until passed, and corrected or amended in accordance with the suggestions of the Special Committee. It is understood that the Special Committee will recommend a reduction of between $500,000 and $600,000 in various items of the Levy, but as the report was not presented, and may be materially altered upon further conference of the Committee, any statement of the items likely to be reduced might only mislead.

The Board adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M.

THE CHARTER CONVENTION.

VACANCIES FILLED—REPORT ON STANDING COMMITTEES—RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF A DECEASED MEMBER.

The Committee appointed to draft amendments to the City Charter held their third session in the hall of the Board of Councilman yesterday afternoon, only thirteen members being present. Among the absentees was the Chairman, WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., whose place was occupied by Alderman FROMENT.

The Committee appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of WM. D. KENNEDY and the resignation of WM. F. HAVEMEYER, presented the names of Recorder HOFFMAN and DANIEL F. TIEMAN, which were unanimously accepted by the Board.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. KENNEDY and sympathy with his family in their bereavement, were adopted.

The Special Committee appointed at the last meeting, to report the number and character of Standing Committees of the Commission, reported in favor of five Committees, as follows: 1. On the Mayor, his tenure of office, powers, duties, &c. 2. On the Legislative Departments, how constituted, manner of election, powers, duties, &c. 3. On the Finance Department, tenure of Comptroller's office, powers, duties, &c. 4. On the Executive generally, exclusive of the Mayor, and including Police, Special Commissions, &c. 5. An Advisory Committee, composed of the Chairmen of the other Committees, for purposes of consultation, &c., all the Committees except the last to be composed of six members each. The report was adopted.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BAKER OF UNFERMENTED BREAD IN TROUBLE.—RICHARD DAVIES, a middle-aged Englishman, was brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, on two complaints of having defrauded by means of false representations. The accused, it is said, claimed to have discovered a method of making bread without fermentation, and opened a large bakery at the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street, for the purpose of bringing his bread before the public. Before commencing business, in July and August last, he procured from Messrs. W. & J. T. LEWIS, carpet-dealers, at No. 12 Fourth-avenue, a quantity of carpets, oil-cloths and rugs, which, adding the labor of putting them down, made a bill of $179 10. These goods were all obtained upon credit, which the merchants gave upon the strength of representations made by the accused as to his solvency, which it is now alleged were untrue. Another complainant is Mr. MILTON B. GRIFFIN, of No. 123 Ninth-avenue, who charged that the accused obtained from him, also by fraudulent and specious statements, a quantity of flour, valued at $1,180 20, and he had been swindled to that amount. The accused was arrested by Officer WILLIAMS, of the Second District Police Court, and he was required to give bail for trial on both complaints, respectively, in the sums of $500 and $1,500.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—YOUNG CHOLES, of No. 1,160 Broadway, was complainant yesterday in a case of false pretences, before Justice QUACKENBUSH. He alleged that his wife, FANNY CHOLES, had been defrauded of real estate, located at Tarrytown, consisting of a house and grounds, as well as the furniture contained therein, valued in the aggregate at $16,000, by JOHN WHITE, Jr., of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. The complainant acted as the agent of his wife in the transaction, and he stated that WHITE represented, in order to get possession of the property, that he owned a good and valid mortgage for $2,500, upon twelve lots of ground in Albany, as well as a farm worth $8,600, in Allegany County, N. Y., and was amply responsible. Believing these representations, and in consideration of the delivery of the mortgage and farm, and a note for $390 in addition, the complainant executed a deed of conveyance of his wife's property to the accused, who was to assume all the liens upon it. He subsequently ascertained that the mortgages and farm and note were alike worthless, and his wife is without a cent of consideration for her property. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who was taken into custody by Officer ANDERSON, of the Second District Court. The case is set down for examination.

ARRESTS FOR LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—CATHARINE STEWART, a German lady, was assaulted in front of her residence No. 28½ Thompson-street, on Monday evening last, by some ruffian, who escaped. A crowd, however, soon collected around the woman, when a colored man, named THEODORE THOMAS, thrust his hand into her dress pocket, and took therefrom a porte-monnaie, containing money to the amount of about $1. The woman caught his hand as he pulled it from her pocket, but he passed the property to some confederate in the crowd. The fellow struggled to get away, but she held him until an officer took him into custody. Justice CONNOLLY, upon an examination of the case, held the negro to answer in the sum of $1,000, and in default of bail he was committed to prison to answer at the Court of General Sessions.... ELIZABETH JACOBUS, a tailoress, a native of Orange County, in this State, was arrested on Monday night last, upon a charge of picking the pocket of JOHN MULVIHILL of a silver watch, of the value of $25. She was also committed to prison by Justice CONNOLLY, in default of bail.

WORSE THAN TICKET SWINDLING.—BERNARD CONLAN, yesterday purchased a ticket for Liverpool by the ship *Universe*, lying at Pier No. 27 East River, at the office of PATRICK McDONALD, No. 22 Albany-street. He afterwards desired CHARLES WINCH, a clerk in the office, to exchange two $3 bills for their equivalent in British gold. WINCH took the money and returned $2 to CONLAN, giving him at the same time a few articles of bed clothing of little value, with the remark that they were worth the balance. CONLAN said that he had already provided himself with such articles and refused to take them, when WINCH thrust them into his carpet-bag, and said, "you *must* take them; everybody who comes here has to do the same thing, and we cannot deviate from our rules for you." CONLAN then caused WINCH'S arrest on a charge of stealing $4, and Justice KELLY required him to give bail in $500 surety to answer.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND RING.—JANE ERTZBERGER, a seamstress and house-cleaner, residing at No 143 East Forty-fifth-street, was taken before Justice BRENNAN yesterday, charged with having stolen a diamond ring from Mrs. FLORENCE McKINNEY, No. 64 East Thirty-second-street, about seven weeks since. WM. LANG, the grandson of the accused, had found the ring upon the steps of Mrs. McKINNEY'S house, and taking it to his grandmother she hid it, although he told her where he had found it. A few days afterwards, having neither victuals or money, she sold the ring for $20 to a Mr. PARKER, keeper of a cigar-store in Third-avenue, receiving payment in installments. PARKER was arrested and he stated that he had disposed of the ring to a gentleman who had gone to Washington, and that it had been made by the purchaser into a breastpin. Both he and the woman were committed.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Owing to the absence of many delegates at Syracuse attending the Conventions, there was barely a quorum at the meeting of this Committee last evening. The only business of public interest was the reception of resolutions from the Fifth Ward Committee, recommending the Heads of National Departments to oust all the officeholders who were incumbent during the Buchanan Administration. The document was referred to the Executive Committee. The Committee adjourned to Thursday evening of next week. The Executive Committee meets on Monday evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT COENTIES REEF.—JOSEPH BREWSTER, a laborer, employed by the Submarine Engineering Company, at Coenties Reef, was fatally injured on the 24th ultimo, while attempting to let go a hawser by which a schooner was made fast to the reef. His feet caught in the rope and he fell violently upon the deck, producing injuries which resulted in a prostration of his system, and he died of exhaustion. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body at the New-York Hospital. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 29 years of age.

THE MUTINY OF THE SHIP RESOLUTE.—The examination of the thirteen alleged mutineers of the ship *Resolute* was concluded before Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, and the prisoners discharged. Evidence was adduced showing that the order of the Captain which the crew refused to obey was unusual, and its execution unsafe—the order being to scrub the outside of the vessel during the passage, while no precaution was taken for the safety of the men, by lowering a boat or providing a gang-plank, according to the usual custom.

THE CASE OF MR. MACHADO.—Mr. J. A. MACHADO, whose arrest as a slave-trader, and subsequent discharge for want of evidence, has been previously noticed, yesterday surrendered himself, in accordance with the stipulation of his counsel, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. Mr. EDWARD VOGEL became his bondsman. The witnesses for the Government having arrived from Boston, the examination will take place to-day.

SUSTAINED NO LOSS.—We are requested to say that the statement in regard to the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company as one of the losers by the recent fire at No. 45 Murray-street, is incorrect. The company had no risks upon the building or any of its contents.

STEALING FROM HIS MOTHER.—EDWARD KOLB, aged 18 years, was committed for trial yesterday, by Justice CONNOLLY, charged with having stolen $40 from his mother, MARGARET KOLB, of No. 97 Grand-street. All the money, excepting $11, was spent by the prisoner in a carousal.

A Strange Case.

A MAN CHARGED WITH PERSUADING A WOMAN TO COMMIT SUICIDE, IN ORDER THAT HE MIGHT STEAL HER MONEY.

A few days since allusion was made in the TIMES to the case of a woman, living in Grand-street, who had been prevented from committing suicide by Capt. HELME, of the Eighth Precinct Police. She had been defrauded of her property by a worthless husband, who then deserted her, leaving her without friends and suffering from the effects of pulmonary consumption. Her misfortunes prompted her to make away with herself, and she went methodically to work in order to carry out her intention, by purchasing a burial lot and arranging with an undertaker for the funeral, when her conduct became known and her purpose was frustrated.

From a desire to spare the woman's feelings, her name was withheld from print, but she has since become partially restored to physical, as well as mental health, and having seen fit to take criminal proceedings against a person named THOMAS STONE, who, she alleged, stimulated her to attempt self-destruction, in order that he might get possession of the remnant of her property, there is no longer occasion to keep the circumstances from the public. The case is fully told in the affidavit of the complainant, sworn to before Justice QUACKENBUSH, of which the following is a transcript:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Ellen Gay, being duly sworn, says that at the City of New-York, on or about the 15th day of July, deponent was residing at the house of Mrs. Morrison, on the corner of Prince and Greene streets, in the said City; that she was in very ill health and despondent, by reason of the ill-treatment and desertion of her husband, John S. Gay, who had also defrauded her of the sum of $3,000; that she had left in the Bleecker-street Savings Bank $1,600, which was her sole and separate property, possessed and owned by her before her marriage; that she resolved upon suicide, arranged with an undertaker for her burial, procured poison, and was on the eve of executing her purpose, when, through the interference of others, the Captain of the Eighth Precinct, in the said City, prevented its accomplishment; that, as this deponent is informed and believes, Thomas Stone, with a felonious intent to cheat and defraud this deponent, and by artful trick and device, planned and executed with such felonious intent, obtained the possession of and converted to his own use said $1,600 in American gold; that *he stimulated deponent to commit suicide*, and said that *if deponent would draw the said money from the said bank he would pay the expenses of her funeral, and if by any accident deponent did not succeed in killing herself that he would hand her the money*; that at the time said Stone well knew that deponent was melancholy and almost crazed, and suffered her to attempt her life without interference; that upon being restored and becoming herself, she made several attempts to see said Stone, who has avoided and run away from her, and on one occasion when she succeeded in finding him, repudiated her and her money.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of STONE, who was apprehended by Officer ANDERSON, of the Second District Police Court. In his preliminary examination, he stated to the magistrate that he was a native of Pennsylvania, 45 years of age, a clerk by occupation, and resided at the Whitney House, corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street. In reference to the charge of stealing the money, he said that he was not guilty. It, however, appears that such sum was drawn out of the Bank at the time mentioned by ELLEN GAY. The case is to be further investigated, and meanwhile the accused has been admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at Court when required. Mr. BENJAMIN G. CLARK, one of the proprietors of the Merchants' Hotel, No. 41 Cortlandt-street, became surety for him.

Masonic Election.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The Grand Commandery of this State met in this city yesterday. The meeting was well attended, and a large amount of routine business was transacted. The following were elected for the ensuing year; Z. C. Priest, of Utica, Grand Commander; Orrin Welsh, of Syracuse, Deputy Grand Commander; W. H. Burtis, of Rochester, Grand Generalissimo; Pearson Mundy, of Watertown, Grand Captain; Gen. Salem Town, of Aurora, Grand Prelate; H. F. L. Bunting, of New-York, Grand Senior Warden; Charles E. Gillett, of Elmira, Grand Junior Warden; John S. Perry, of Troy, Grand Treasurer; Robert Macey, of New-York, Grand Recorder; Samuel Graves, of Auburn, Grand Standard Bearer; Bradley Parker, of Brooklyn, Grand Warden, and John McQuillan, of Watertown, Grand Sentinel.

Americans who do not Delight in Yankee Doodle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your paper of this morning the following about the prisoners on Governor's Island:

"The other evening the captured officers were on the parade ground listening to the band, which plays for an hour every night, before the commanding officer's quarters. Suddenly the band struck up "Yankee Doodle;" the Southerners immediately turned on their heels and walked off in great disgust. No offence to them was premeditated, as the band was in the habit of playing this National air long before the presence of Southern prisoners was dreamed of."

What I object to was the apology made in saying that no offence was premeditated. Now I should like to know if these fellows are to be treated as if they were decent enemies, when they are nothing but scoundrelly traitors, who should have been hung at the yard-arm of the *Minnesota*, and not brought here. It is a pretty thing, to be sure, if all their little whims are to be attended to in this way. No, Sir! Wake them up to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Drum it into them when they breakfast, dine and sup, and send them to bed to the same tune; let them hear it at every turn, at every corner, and if they don't like it, drum all the louder.

ONE OF THE YANKEE DOODLES.

SEPT. 10, 1861.

Great Fire in Murray-street.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

Gents—We have just recovered from the ruins of our store, No. 45 Murray-st., which was destroyed by fire last night, our Safe, (which was one of your Herring's Patent Champion,) and we are highly pleased to state that the contents are in a perfect state of preservation, not a *word in all our valuable books and papers* but what *is as perfect* as before the fire.

Not a vestige of our stock remains, except the safe and its contents. The fire was extremely hot, and the safe was in the ruins eighteen hours, and has proved itself all you represented it to be—*fire-proof*.

Yours, E. S. WHEELER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
Lined with Herring and Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,
Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

WITT—FOLSOM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., H. CLINTON WITT, of Williamsburgh, to LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Enoch Folsom, Esq.

HARPER—WINNEK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the Church of Our Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Farley, CHARLES W. HARPER, of Brooklyn, to Miss HATTIE W. WINNEK, of Boston.

REESE—FOOTE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. John A. Paddock, GEORGE S. REESE, Esq., of Baltimore, to JOSEPHINE C. FOOTE, daughter of Capt. A. H. Foote, U. S. Navy.

HUTCHINSON—ENGS.—In Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Dr. Thayer, OTIS K. A. HUTCHINSON, Esq., of Chicago, to KATHERINE BOWEN, daughter of the late Hon. George Engs, of Newport.

DIED.

TURNER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 11, after a short illness, at the residence of her father, in 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., GEORGIANA, youngest daughter of John Turner.

Notice of the time of interment will be given in to-morrow's papers.

WHEATLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10, at No. 9 Bleecker-st., Mrs. MARIANNE L. WHEATLEY, widow of the late John Wheatley.

HART.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, of consumption, JAMES WILLIAM HART, aged 25 years, 7 months and 5 days.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Abraham and Edward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 309 West 15th-st. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown, Westchester County, for interment.

SPANGLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, MARY ALSTINE, wife of John G. Spangler, aged 68 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 13 Attorney-st., New-York, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ANDERSON.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at noon, NEHEMIAH P., youngest son of Theodore P. and Helen A. Anderson, aged 5 months and 11 days.

The funeral services will take place on Friday morning, Sept. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 122d-st., between 3d and 2d avs., Harlem.

BELTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10, Col. FRANCIS S. BELTON, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery.

The officers of the Army and Navy, also the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Requiem Mass will be performed at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney-place, at 11 o'clock.

MACKAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, GEO. W. S., son of Daniel and Sarah Mackay, aged 11 months and 9 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 58 Hoyt, corner of Dean-st.

STERLING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, SHERMAN H. STERLING, of the firm of Swift, Dickinson & Co., in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., at 2 o'clock on Friday, the 13th inst. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

BALMANNO.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at his residence, No. 292 Degraw-st., after a long and painful illness, ROBERT BALMANNO, in 81st year of his age.

Funeral services will take place as above this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 P. M.

CLARKSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, CHARLES F. CLARKSON, son of the late Freman Clarkson, aged 58 years.

WELLS.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, LEMUEL W. WELLS, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 13th inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAY.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, of consumption, SARAH C., wife of De Witt C. Hay, of New-York City.

PRICHARD.—In Groton Centre, Mass., on Monday, Sept. 9, WILLIAM H. PRICHARD, late of this City, in the [illegible] year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 483—SEPT. 11, 1861.
12, 19, 21, 38, 58, 26, 28, 56, 22, 27, 6, 70, 69, 67.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 484—SEPT. 11, 1861.
11, 9, 37, 33, 26, 68, 43, 16, 17, 3, 2, 25, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETINGS, at HIRAM ANDERSONS, No. 99 Bowery; English velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, shades, druggets, floor oil cloths, 1 to 8 yards wide, at a great reduction in prices. All goods guaranteed; no urging to buy. Particularly note, No. 99 Bowery.

MILITARY.

GREASY MECHANICS!
ATTENTION!

The so-called Southern Chivalry, in their attempt to degrade honest labor, would place the Northern Mechanic on the same grade as the "Southern Slave."

They call us Northern mudsills and greasy mechanics. Shall we submit to Southern rebels and [illegible] our children? NO!

Then, fall in, machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, boiler-makers, railroaders, wagon-makers and mechanics of all kinds. Join the

ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS' REGIMENT,

which has been accepted, and is now in camp. Head-quarters, corner Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York, over the Exchange office.

Men joining this regiment are mustered into service and are under pay at once, and receive 40 cents per day over infantry pay when on mechanical work.

THE PARROTT BATTERY,

a battery of six new rifled field pieces, presented by Hon. R. P. Parrott, of the West Point Foundry, is attached to this regiment.

Every officer is required to pass a strict examination.

Each volunteer is entitled to 50 cents for every 20 miles he travels to the City of New-York to be mustered in, and 50 cents for every 20 miles he travels from the place where he is mustered out to New-York City, and at that time $100 in addition.

The families of volunteers in this regiment will be provided for by the authorities.

The enlistment is as infantry for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR.

Colonel—EDWARD W. SERRELL. Lieutenant-Colonel—JAMES F. HALL.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are [illegible] by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and recruiting office at No. 195 Broadway, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several [illegible] offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of [illegible] each, as well as to privates ambitious of military [illegible] to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters. $2 bounty paid to each recruit.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—FORTIETH MOZART REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—One hundred recruits wanted to fill up the above regiment, now stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, Alexandria, Va. This regiment will accept one hundred able-bodied recruits to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. Men enlisting will be dispatched immediately to Camp [illegible]. Apply at No. 534 Broadway. Lieut.-Col. EGAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with us since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects following its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has suffered almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it.—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

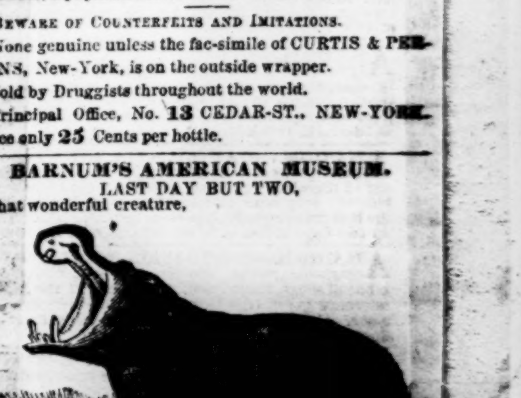
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY BUT TWO,
of that wonderful creature,



LIVING HIPPOTAMUS;
Or, RIVER HORSE,
from the River Nile, in Egypt. He is the first and only specimen ever brought to this country, and is universally acknowledged to be the
GREATEST CURIOSITY LIVING.
Both sacred and profane history have immortalized him as the most marvelous of all animated nature. Indeed, Job says:
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE."
Who, then, can fail to see him? Let all who would do so remember that this week closes his exhibition in New-York. He is accompanied by a native Arab keeper, Balama, who is himself a curiosity to all who are interested in the different races of the human family. They are to be seen at all hours, as are also
THE WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY, A LIVING SHARK, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES
take place EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., at each of which is produced an elegant Drama,
WOMAN'S LOVE,
and the laughable and ever-amusing Farce, entitled
LOVE IN LIVERY.
Making the most attractive entertainment in the City. Admission to all only 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

SELF-SEALING STONE PRESERVING JARS—English manufacture. [illegible] used. The best and most durable article [illegible] fruits and vegetables [illegible] SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat girl, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found an excellent chambermaid and waitress; can set her table and take proper care of the dining-room and silver; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as child's nurse, or one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; both have six years' reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as good plain cook; understands her business and can give good City reference. Call at No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family, a good smart girl, with good City reference from her place, where she has lived nine years. Inquire at No. 74 Duffield-st., Brooklyn for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A clean, civil, capable and well-recommended young woman wishes a situation; is clean and tidy in her person and work, and very active as a waitress. Apply at 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 130 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 80 10th-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork or waiting. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 260 East 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework. Has best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.,—COOK, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls, with good recommendations, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen until suited, at No. 44 West 10th-st., one door of the corner of Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given as to character and capability. Call at No. 415 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—THE ADVERtiser is desirous of obtaining a situation for an excellent chambermaid and children's nurse; is competent to take charge of a child from its birth. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 221 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, with 9 years' City reference from present employer, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress or laundress alone; is competent for either, as her reference can show. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant Englishwoman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and washer in a small family, or would take a laundress' place; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or chambermaid alone in a private boarding-house; can give good City references. Call for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., in the rear, back room, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 16 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; or as nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 130 East 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young German woman, who speaks the English language, as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Apply at No. 5 Varick-st., from Sept. 12th to Sept. 15th.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman desires a situation as children's maid and seamstress; is competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can come well recommended from where she has lived six years. Call at No. 282 6th-av., for two days, in the store.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av.. corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, as a good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing, or would do all the washing of a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 415 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, soups, games, desserts, &c.; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding house.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A HIGHly respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references from first-class families; can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY FAITHFUL, industrious girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; very economical and neat in her kitchen; has the best recommendations from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; the best of City reference given; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 488½ 2d-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; has first-class City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking in all styles; can give best of City reference; would also perform the duties of nurse and seamstress. Apply at 107 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, soups and jellies; in a private family only. Can be seen at No. 82 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant as cook; one who understands all kinds of plain cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference to be had by calling at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A good cook by a Protestant woman; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two girls: one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would be willing to assist with the washing; can bring satisfactory reference from their last places; would be willing to do housework separately. Can be seen at No. 424 9th-av., corner of 37th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Water-st., Brooklyn, corner Main-st., in the clothing store.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable middle-aged widow woman, as plain cook, or would take the management of a small family; no objections to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 38 Bond-st. ENGLISH.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; can give City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 435 3d-av., one stairs up.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST REspectable young woman, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing in a small family. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for this week if not engaged at No. 149 West 27th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; has lived five years in her present situation, at No. 61 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; the best of references given. Call for two days at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 309 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress and to assist in general housework. City reference. Apply at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as cook or chambermaid; good references can be given. Call at No. 183 West 33d-st., for two days, near the 8th-av.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is neat and economical in her kitchen, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook; can wash and iron handsomely; makes good bread, pies and biscuit. P. S.—Can produce good testimonials for honesty, sobriety and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable girls, together, in a small private family, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; they have the best of City reference from their last places. Call for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by two Protestant young women, situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Call at No. 171 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

AS COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtions wanted by two competent girls; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; also a good baker; is willing and obliging, and is not afraid of work; the other is a good seamstress, understands shirt-making, cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist in the chamberwork and make herself useful; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 192 Varick-st., near King, second floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a competent person; is a most excellent baker, and understands meats, poultry and pastry, and is quite saving in the use of materials; good references can be had. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or would do housework for a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference where she is known for seven years. Inquire, for two days, at No. 143 45th-st., second door off Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman with the best of reference desires a situation in City or country, (a short distance,) will be found to thoroughly understand her duties in every particular; a good baker of bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear, in basement.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a smart, capable girl as cook or general servant; is a very excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook, experienced in housework, very neat, obliging and quick about her work, and well recommended; wages very moderate either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A first-class waitress, who produces the best of City reference, a situation, as thorough servant; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room, in excellent style. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for 2 days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a capable young woman as laundress, who understands her business thoroughly, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; no objection to go to the country with a family returning; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as an experienced laundress; has lived in the very best families; understands French fluting; can come highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN desires a situation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine muslins and French fluting. Has the best of City reference from her late employer. Call at No. 82 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation, as laundress, in a private family. City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Two excellent servants; they have the very best of City references from their last place, where they have lived for four years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtions wanted by two young women; one as laundress, fully competent; does up linens in the best style, and ladies' finery beautifully, or will take a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given; the other as baby's nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and does embroidery; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 36th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American young woman, as nurse, capable of taking charge of an infant or young children; is a good, plain seamstress; would like to travel with a family, or go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, BY A a young woman who thoroughly understands the care of children, as nurse, or would take charge of an invalid; is good natured and obliging; is capable and willing to take charge of an infant from its birth; has very good reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, a situation as nurse; she is very capable and trustworthy, and has lived in that capacity for several years, and can give the highest references. Call at her present employers, No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as nurse or seamstress; can bring up a baby by bottle from birth; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A CAPABLE WOMAN wants a situation as wet nurse; is a clean woman; has lost her own baby; no objection to travel with a family; undoubted City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as nurse and chambermaid. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 83 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; five years' good City reference given for character, &c. Apply at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear house, first floor, for this week.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to travel with a lady; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 86 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid; understands shirtmaking and all kinds of plain sewing perfectly; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; six years of the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Englishwoman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby; no objections to travel; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 108 West 20th-st., New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 470 3d-av., corner of 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Scotch Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 144 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, &c., or would like to travel with a family; best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; has City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 115 West 12th-st.

AS PARLOR MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A willing and trustworthy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as parlor-maid, or wash and iron; is willing and obliging; will do the work of private boarding-house. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; will go by the week or month; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 40 West 13th-st., front room over the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL WANTS A PLACE as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothes: is willing to take care of children. Call at No. 317 West 16th-st., in the store, between 8th and 9th avs. Best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out to sew by the day or week for a week or two; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery; no objection to do chamberwork; has lived six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 89 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as seamstress, and assist with chamberwork; would be willing to travel with a lady to Europe; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 West 21st-st.

AS PLAIN SEWER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant young woman, aged 16, to take care of children and to do plain sewing; is not so particular about wages as a good home; good City reference given, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS AN EXCELLENT reader, and of high respectability, will contribute to the enjoyment of a lady who may wish her to do so, by reading to her for a few hours every day. A line to EMMA, Box No. 183 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family for an intelligent little girl, to take care of a child or wait on the door, or do any light employment. Call or send for two days at No. 33 West 13th-st.

FOR EUROPE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, ACCUStomed to the care of children, anxious to return to Paris, would take the care of a lady or children for the whole or part of the passage money; reference satisfactory. Apply at No. 58 West 14th-st., or to Hoyt, Spragues & Co., No. 58 Park-place.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—ANY FAMILY, OR LADY of respectability, about going to California, desiring the services, during the passage, of an excellent girl, can arrange for one by applying at her present employer's, No. 58 West 14th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a single man, who can produce seven years' recommendation from one place; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address W. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a steady, sober young man, as coachman and groom; has long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful; can give the highest City reference from the families whom he has lived with for some years past. Address M. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by one that has had twelve years' experience in the City, and can give the best of City recommendations. Apply to ALEX. H. DUNSCOMB, saddler, No. 568 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, BY A man and wife, both English Protestants, situations; the man as thorough coachman, and the woman as cook; both have lived together in one family between two and three years, and have the best of reference. Country preferred. Apply at No. 81 4th-av., for S. E.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a greenhouse; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant German single man, a situation, as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good City reference. No objection to the country. Address G. S., for 3 days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED—a situation as coachman and groom, by a man that understands his business; is a single man, and has 10 years' experience in this country; can be highly recommended, both City and country reference. Can be seen by a note to B. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 210.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A middle-aged man and his daughter wish situations; the man understands farming in all its branches, is an excellent manager of horses, stock, &c.; the daughter is a good plain cook and baker of bread, can wash and iron first-rate, is also a good milker and butter-maker. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER AND DAIRYWOMAN.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, no encumbrance, Scotch; the man as farmer, the wife as dairy woman or cook, &c. Can give the best of references. Apply at, or address FARMER, Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as farmer or to take care of horses and make himself useful; best reference given. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, FREE of incumbrance, (Scotch,) of first-class abilities; can take charge of all departments of his profession; has experience in laying out new grounds in his last place, where he confidently refers. For further particulars address Mr. McL. ANDREW REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife, Protestants; no incumbrance; man as gardener or farmer; wife as cook or dairywoman; would be found suitable persons to take charge of any gentleman's place in Winter; can give the most satisfactory references. Apply at, or address L. J., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and care of a green-house and grapery; also all kinds of gardening; can be highly recommended from his employers; has a long experience in this country. Can be seen by addressing M. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has highly unexceptionable country and City references. Can be seen for two days by calling at the grocery-store No. 44 Fulton-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITuation wanted by a single young man as gardener and coachman, who has had long experience in gardening; understands the management of green-houses, and is also a first-rate driver; the best of references can be produced. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable man, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. P., for two days, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address S. A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands the care of silver, the serving of large dinners and evening parties, and is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference; no objections to the country or to travel, or to take charge of an invalid. Address WAITER, at Mr. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway, Astor-place, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a man that understands his business; has no incumbrance; is sober, honest and industrious, and can give the best of City references; has no objection to City or country. Any commands left for T. C., at James Dooley's, No. 38 4th-av., corner of Astor-place, for two days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; he has the best of City reference from where he has lived four years; he perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country. Can be heard of for two days, at No. 91 West 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN WANTS TO find a situation in a private family; he is a very competent waiter, and will furnish the best references from the places where he has been before. Apply for two days at No. 708 Broadway, in the hair-dresser's shop, up-stairs.

TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE MODERN built first-class stone front house in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Rent $450. Also, one large or two small stores on Broadway, near 29th-st. Rent $450 and $550. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—A GYMNASIUM, FITTED UP IN SUperior style, in one of the largest and finest rooms in the City, by the late Gustavus Raats and B. Franklin Beach. Will be let with or without appurtenances. Inquire at the Knickerbocker stage office, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. [illegible] DEgraw-st., near Smith, Brooklyn. Supplied with water, gas and heater, and containing nine rooms. Rent $300. Address S. H. GRAHAM, Box No. 2,065 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—The desirable four-story brown stone house, No. 59 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., and No. 229 West 34th-st. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—A THREE-story high-stoop brick house, with range, bath, water closets, furnace, gas and gas fixtures complete; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, No. 73 East 40th-st.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 51 LISpenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until May 1, or longer if required; is situated in the very best part of 11th-st., and although newly built, has been lately decorated throughout; is replete with all modern improvements; will be rented to a private family only. The rent will be exceedingly moderate to a suitable tenant. Address with real name to Box No. 1,216 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW and modern-built first-class house, full size, furnished in good taste, in fine order, in one of the best locations in the City, on a cross-street, between 23d and 18th sts., will be let to a private family who are willing to pay a liberal rent. Address L. D., Box No. 1,458 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY of adults, apartments suitable for housekeeping, in the desirable brown-stone house No. 215 East 50th-st., (Beekman Hill.) Rent very low. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; three stories, high basement, with the modern improvements. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, NO. 33 10th-st., near 5th-av. A most desirable location and in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, A SMALL PLACE, say 10 or 15 acres, if near railroad, or more land, if further off, with fair improvements. Any place this side of Poughkeepsie, on Hudson River Railroad, for which a good brown-stone house, well located and rented to a good tenant, would be given with some cash. Address D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT.—A comfortable house, with about a half an acre of land, within thirty or forty miles of the City, near a railroad. Rent must be low; the price of property not to exceed from $1,500 to $2,500. Address Mr. C., Box No. 3,504, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE house, in Brooklyn or Jersey City; must contain water, gas, &c.; within 15 minutes' walk of Wall or Cortlandt-st. ferries. Rent not to exceed $200 per annum. Address W. H. D., Box No. 2,524 New-York Post-office, giving location, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND lot on the west side of Broadway, between 4th and 14th sts., a corner preferred. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, stating situation, lowest price, and terms of sale.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM November until May. Any party having a desirable house to rent may find a good tenant by naming a low rent. Address M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A ROOM AND bedroom, unfurnished; location between 25th and 40th sts. and 6th and 7th avs. Address Mrs. L. BROWN, No. 150 West 17th-st.

HOUSE WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—modern built, all improvements. Rent must be low. Address L., Box No. 266 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, with commodious and extensive buildings, orchards, and fruits of all kinds, grapery, greenhouse, &c., &c. It is situated within one hour of the City, and communicates by railroad and steamboat; is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The furniture is in good order, and the fine stock of the farm can be had also; would exchange for good productive City property in part. Address PROPRIETOR,
Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

FOR RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT—At Rye, a beautiful country place with 12 or 30 acres, (as preferred,) completely furnished and fitted for a comfortable Winter as well as Summer residence. It is also offered for sale. For all particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, opposite.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, one who understands her business, for a family of four persons. Apply at No. 100 State-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron, and take charge of a gentleman's cottage on Staten Island. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 134 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts., Brooklyn. Wages $9.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT gardener, who understands the cultivation of stove-plants and grapes: must be a single man; none need apply except those who understand their business, and can be well recommended. Apply by letter to Box No. 1182, P. O.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a young, sober man, for a small place near this City. One who thoroughly understands his business may apply immediately, at No. 25 William-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a Scotch or Welsh Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid, with City references. Apply at No. 207 Madison-st.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, IN A HAT AND CAP house, one or two good salesmen, having a New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address Box No. 2,030, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, ONE stewardess and four girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every half hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PATENT TURN-TABLE
APPLE-PARING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be the very best article of the kind in the world. Orders solicited by
WM. H. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents,
No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.
Manufactured by Lockey & Howland.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.
The subscriber calls the attention of lot owners in this cemetery to his stock of Marble Monuments and Headstones, selling off below cost, at a sacrifice, to remove.
J. EDWARDS, 36th-st., near the entrance.

DERROM'S PATENT COMBINATION PORTABLE HUTS, COTTAGES, &c.—This system of building is the most simple in construction, the best arranged for ventilating, cleaning, moving, &c., as well as the cheapest mode of housing yet produced. It is particularly applicable for military cantonments, railroad or similar contractors, emigrants to new countries, offices, sea-side or country Summer cottages, bathing boxes, agricultural exhibition buildings, South American buildings, &c., &c.

Any information can be obtained and orders attended to, either for the premises, or the manufacture of huts, &c., by addressing A. DERROM, Steam Carpentry, Paterson, N. J.
Refers to H. V. Butler, No. 13 Park-place, New-York. Send for Circular.

TO ALL SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE present war, or widows or minor children of those killed or died in service, or on account thereof, will address R. B. LLOYD, Washington, D. C., stating full particulars, and inclosing stamp. Also, late three months volunteers.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. [illegible] Duane-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA.
THE ARMED U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on FRIDAY, Sept. 13,
AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., PRECISELY.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—Passengers must provide themselves with passports. All letters must positively pass through the Post-office.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. Scott, will sail from QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, or CITY OF MANCHESTER } ....SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, or CITY OF NEW-YORK, } ...SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
And every succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

Owing to the derangement of our regular weekly sailings, caused by the return to Liverpool of the steamship *Etna*, this Company will not dispatch a steamer from New-York on Saturday, Sept. 14.

The next steamer will therefore leave here on the 21st of September, and will be followed weekly in the regular course same as heretofore.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM ship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First class, according to accommodations, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA *via* NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY........Sept. 14
On MONDAY........Oct. 14
On MONDAY........Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. RICE, Notary Public. No. 18 City Hall, second story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on 38th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., at accession prices. Inquire on the premises. Just furnished.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—The elegant full-sized English basement house, No. 3 West 38th-st., first house west of 5th-av., strictly first-class in every particular, admirably arranged; the dining-room and butler's pantry unsurpassed. For cards to view it apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, by the piece or month, and can give reference as to capability. Apply at No. 329 East [illegible], top floor, in front.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. [illegible], will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers for Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

STEAMER LONG ISLAND LEAVES JAMES Slip every day, Sundays excepted, for Northport, making the intermediate landings; leaves North Port at 6 A. M. Fare to Glen Cove, 20 cents; to Great Neck and Sands' Point, 10 cents. Freight from Glen Cove, Sands' Point and Great Neck, at half the usual rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR KEYPORT.—On and after this date, the steamboat KEYPORT will leave New-York foot of Robinson-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LIGHT draught seagoing Steamer. Address O., Box No. 1,895 New-York Post-office.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1860, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a large, white canvas covered trunk, marked on the end "S. K. L., N. Y.," also marked with a card, nailed on the top of the trunk, "Lewis Wood, Patterson Station"; said trunk was delivered at the Harlem Railroad 26th-st. station, Monday afternoon, Sept. 2, 1861. J. B. WASS, No. 63 Broadway.

LOST—AT ABOUT 9½ O'CLOCK YESTERDAY morning, in a 6th-av. omnibus, below Chambers-st., a small box containing hair-work. The finder will confer a great favor by returning it to LATHROP, MILLS & OSTROM, No. 146 Broadway.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 2 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, [illegible] 1 case, No. 1. marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. R. [illegible] By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a T in the triangle. By steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked L. between two lines underneath. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before a B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

[illegible] 1 case, No. 345, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 346, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked C T. By the steamship [illegible], from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1860. 1 case. No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1858. 1 case. No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.

December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 3¼, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.

October, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1857. 1 case, No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the [illegible], from Bremen.

September, 1858. Pagages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.

October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1858. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.

November, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.

August, 1860. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.

September, 1858. 5 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J: L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J: L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roe, from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.

December, 1858: 1 package, marked S: & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simoda.

May, 1860: 1 package, marked R. E: B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.

June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.

May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.

May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March. 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.

March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 389, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.

May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1869, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the [illegible], from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B, Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.

April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie- from Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C.. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophelia, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparking Wave, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Toses Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Simelle, from Smyrna.

October, 1859, 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.

March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Louisiana, from Bremen.

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F n triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.

February, 1860. [illegible] marked N over P. By the [illegible]

February, 1860. [illegible] marked N. By the Lu- [illegible], from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 808. By the F. [illegible], from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,480, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,498, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rottdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.

January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April, 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks, marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool,

February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case. marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By the Mary, from Havre.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10¼ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L in two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.

May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Relbanhouse, from Chicago.

October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.

July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Relbanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

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Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM Mc DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

CARD TO LADIES.—MRS. M. NICHOLS, NO. 107 East 13th-st., an experienced midwife and ladies' nurse, treats all diseases incident to her sex. Private board and attendance, medicines, &c.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

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CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A SPAN OF HORSES, BAY color, about 15 hands high, sound and kind, in single or double harness; one set of double harness, top-wagon, &c., sold together or separately, at CARLEY'S stables, South 7th-st. and 1st, Williamsburgh.

SLEIGH WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND, ONE-horse sleigh (Pung). Any person having one to dispose of at a price to suit the times, will find a cash customer by addressing, for one week, JUNIOR, Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PHYSICIAN'S carriage; a Boston gig preferred. Address T. M. WALLACE, New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 378 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

DESKS WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR NICE second-hand desks wanted, suitable for an office; must be cheap. Address DESK, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, and, *instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife,* in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork. and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days. exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff top-sails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff top-sails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos30.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH $3,000 to $5,000, to join the advertiser as special partner in an unexceptionable business. Extra interest and good security will be given. Address T. H. N., Box No. 3,856 Post-office. New-York.

DRUG-STORE WANTED.—ANYBODY HAVING a drug-store, doing a fair trade, well located, for sale cheap, for cash, may address, for three days, S. D. G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 3d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require;* such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes,* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict-conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.

my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.

ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

ap25-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of NICHOL & BILLERWELL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Mr. NICHOL will settle up the affairs of the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.

JOHN NICHOL.
G. B. BILLERWELL.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1861.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPENING NIGHT.

Admission 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16,
First appearance in New-York of the
GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
HERRMANN,
Assisted by the celebrated
ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.

The manager respectfully calls the attention of the public to the first appearance in New-York of MONSIEUR HERRMANN, who is universally recognized as the greatest living PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and whose performance at the principal opera houses in Europe have been pronounced the most wonderful in their peculiar line.

The performances of HERRMANN are entirely original and novel. The distinguishing feature is the
ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS,
All effects being solely produced by extraordinary
MANUAL SKILL.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, the brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear in the charming burlesque of
CINDERELLA,
produced with new music by the Conductor, Mr. [illegible], new scenery by Mr. Getz, and new costumes, properties and startling effects. The cast includes Mrs. W. R. Blake and G. Skerrett, Miss Clifton, Lothian, Bennett, Messrs. Harry Pearson, L. Baker, A. H. Davenport, L. L. Gelosy, &c. The burlesque is preceded by
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,

Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av., adjoining Palace Gardens.
ON THIS (THURSDAY) NIGHT,
BRILLIANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
In which all the splendid Equestrian Corps will appear.
A GRAND DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE
THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
For the special pleasure of Family Parties.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Stuyvesant Institute, opposite Bond-st.
ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE FIELD.
GEO. CHRISTY, W. ARLINGTON and Master LEON.
New Comic Interlude,
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY,
BURLESQUE OPERA AND NEW WALK AROUND.
Admittance 25 cents.

GREAT VICTORY!

WHERE?
IN BROADWAY.
WHY?
Because the Parisian Cabinet of Wonders and Anatomy is ready to open.

THREE LIVING WHALES NOW ON EXHIBITION under an elegant pavilion
AT JONES' WOOD.
These whales have been obtained at great expense
FROM THE NORTHERN SEAS,
and consist of one old and two young ones, one of the young ones being the offspring of the old one, which at times
CRIES AFTER ITS MOTHER, IS SUCKLED BY HER, AND RIDES ON HER BACK,
the customary method of maternal whales of carrying their young. They are to be seen
IN A LARGE TANK,
erected expressly for them in these beautiful grounds, which is supplied by a powerful steam-engine with 216,000 GALLONS, DAILY, OF PURE OCEAN WATER, from the East River, through a thousand feet of iron pipe, lined with cement, and laid expressly for that purpose.

Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents. On FRIDAYS, festival days for families, the price is reduced to 15 cents; children under 12, 10 cents.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN AND MILITARY COMPANIES.—The Franklin Agricultural Society hold their Fair at Somerville, N. J., on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September, 1861. Premiums of $250, $100, &c., are offered for fast horses—trotting and pacing—single and double.

A premium of $100 is offered for the best drilled, fully equipped military company. Drill to take place at 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

The above are open for all to compete that desire to do so. The New-Jersey Central Railroad carry stock free, and all articles for exhibition, from Pier No. 2, North River. Excursion tickets HALF PRICE. Can leave New-York and return the same day.

D. SANDERSON, President.
A. E. DONALDSON, Secretary.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 36 Elizabeth-st.

GRAND PANORAMIC EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN WAR, with Dioramic effects, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, EVERY EVENING.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.

JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.

HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON..................TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer.
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

NEW-YORK LODGE NO. 330, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Brother E. A., JOSEPH BREWSTER, at No. 247 West 35th-st., at 1 o'clock on THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON. By order of

W. B. SMITH, M.
A. DESMOND, Secretary.

STATE POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Republican and the People's Conventions.

Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck President of the Former.

Visit of a Delegation from the German Republicans.

ADDRESS OF PROF. PEISNER.

The People's Convention Adopt a Platform and Nominate an Independent Ticket.

THE REPUBLICANS ADOPT THE TICKET.

NO COMPROMISE WITH REBELS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The Republican Convention met in Wieting Hall at 11 A. M.

SIMEON DRAPER called the Convention to order, and named Hon. E. G. LAPHAM, of Ontario, temporary Chairman.

Messrs. PRINGLE, of Genesee, and DUTCHER, of New-York, conducted the Chairman to the platform. Mr. LAPHAM was loudly cheered as he took the Chair. He addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return you my sincere thanks for being called to preside temporarily over the deliberations of this Convention. I shall have occasion during the brief period I shall occupy this chair, to draw largely on your indulgence by reason of my inexperience. We are assembled, gentlemen, at an important period in the history of our country, and the deliberations of the Convention, in this hour of peril and trial, will be looked to by the people with more than ordinary interest. A disposition exists in certain portions of this Confederacy to rebel against the authority of the Federal Government, which has been strengthening for more than a quarter of a century, which matured during the last Democratic Administration, and which has at last ripened into open rebellion and warfare against our common country. We, as the dominant party in the State and nation, can afford to make large concessions, and lay aside mere party considerations, for the sake of uniting the people in the support of the Government, while we are strongly and unalterably opposed to making any effort of peace or concession to rebels or traitors, with arms in their hands. [Loud applause.] It is in this patriotic spirit that I invite you to enter on your deliberations to-day. The organs of the party we represent, as I believe, in good faith, early proposed to lay aside party issues and associations, and come up to the common work of supporting and maintaining the Government irrespective of party ties and party conventions. This proposition was rejected by our political adversaries, who met together in party Convention last week, and placed a ticket for State officers in the field; but notwithstanding this, the people, we understand, are here [loud applause] for the same purpose that animates us to put in nomination a ticket to go forth on the sure and single issue of maintaining the Government until rebellion is put down and the authority of the Government fully restored. [Loud applause.] Let us go onward, then, with our duties, guided only by the test applied by JEFFERSON; honesty and capacity in the discharge of public duties and fidelity to the Government of the country, and all will be well. [Loud cheers.] I await the further action of the Convention.

Mr. LAPHAM'S remarks were loudly applauded at their close.

Mr. DART, of St. Lawrence, named the following temporary Secretaries: P. B. PRINGLE, of Chenango; R. H. SHANNON, of New-York; R. U. SHERMAN, of Oneida; JAMES B. COOPER and A. P. PARMELE, of Chemung. Adopted.

H. A. PRENDERGAST, of Chautauque, moved a Committee of two be appointed from each Judicial District on Credentials and Order of Business. Adopted.

The Chair named the following Committee:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS AND BUSINESS.

District.
1..Messrs. Opdyke and Dana.
2..Messrs. Madden and Curtis.
3..Messrs. Coleman and Loughran.
4..Messrs. Beckwith and Hurlburt.
5..Messrs. Jenkins and Laflin.
6..Messrs. Truman and Boardman.
7..Messrs. Morgan and Folger.
8..Messrs. Prendergast and Harvey.

E. H. ROBERTS, of Oneida, moved that the roll of Counties be called, and where no contestants appear, the delegates, as published, be accepted, and the contested seats referred to the Committee on Credentials. Adopted.

On motion of A. S. UPHAM, the rules of the last Assembly were adopted to govern the proceedings of the Convention.

The roll of Counties was then called.

Mr. DAYTON, of New-York, objected to the name of Mr. SHANNON being on the list as Secretary. He was not a member of the Convention.

After a warm debate among the New-York delegation, during which Mr. SHANNON stated that he was an Alternate, and supposed himself entitled to a seat, he withdrew his name and IRA A. ALLEN, of New-York, was substituted as Secretary.

WM. ORTON, of New-York, moved that the Committee on Credentials be discharged from further consideration of a contested election in the Eleventh District of New-York, and that it be referred to the New-York delegation.

Another warm local controversy sprung up among the New-Yorkers, and the motion was laid on the table.

W. ANGEL, of Alleghany, moved a Committee of two from each Judicial District on the permanent organization. Adopted.

The Chair named the following

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

District.
1..W. Orton Eastbrook.
2..R. W. Smith, G. W. Sterling.
3..J. T. Winslow, W. J. Hilton.
4..J. Clark, Geo. Sherman.
5..J. H. Wooster, D. J. Wager.
6..H. K. Wheeler, T. H. Hyatt.
7..E. B. Pottle, G. G. Munger.
8..Wm. Angel Warren.

L. THOMPSON, of Albany, moved the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the People's Union Convention now in session and request them to unite with us in nominating a State ticket, irrespective of party, pledged to the vigorous support of the war until every traitor fighting against the Union and the Constitution of the United States shall lay down his arms.

Mr. RICE, of Catteraugus, said that the matter should be left until the Committee on the Order of Business has reported, and moved to postpone the resolution till then.

Mr. THOMPSON advocated the adoption of the resolution. The other Convention has appointed a Committee on Nominations, but has entertained as yet no proposition for a conference. It is necessary we should take some action.

Mr. SACKETT, of Saratoga, said that the subject should be left to the Committee on the Order of Business, and moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present.

Mr. THOMPSON explained that he offered the resolution because he supposed the Convention would take a recess till 4 o'clock, and the nomination of the Committee to the other Convention might have got through its work before then. He withdrew the resolution.

The Chair was glad the resolution had been withdrawn. The Committee on the Order of Business would doubtless take the matter of a conference into consideration, and the other Convention would lead from this discussion. We are prepared to meet them more than half-way. [Applause.]

Mr. DAYTON moved when the Convention take a recess it be to meet at 4 o'clock. Carried.

L. BIRDSEYE, of Kings, moved to appoint two from each Judicial District on resolutions.

A delegate suggested this should be delayed until the Convention was permanently organized, when Mr. BIRDSEYE withdrew the motion for the present.

The Convention then took a recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Republican Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock.

W. ANGELL, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, of Sullivan.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

E. D. Cowdin and Isaac Dayton, of New-York.
Theodore M. Burt, of Columbia.
Amos Briggs, of Rensselaer.
Luther C. Carter, of Queens.
James Hammond, of Dutchess.
A. B. Parmelee, of Franklin.
Charles Rockwell, of Saratoga.
James C. Duff, of Lewis.
A. H. Hovey, of Onondaga.
G. H. Barstow, of Tioga.
B. R. Johnson, of Delaware.
S. M. Alley, of Steuben.
G. W. Wilson, of Yates.
Peter A. Porter, of Niagara.
Augustus Frank, of Wyoming.

SECRETARIES.

James W. Booth of New-York.
J. C. Cuyler, of Albany.
James B. Cooper, of Suffolk.
Uriah G. Parish, of Washington.
R. H. Pomeroy, of Herkimer.
L. B. Kern, of Madison.
G. W. Ransom, of Monroe.
G. W. Whallon, of Chautauque.

H. T. JENKINS, of Oneida, moved to add the name of R. N. SHERMAN, of Oneida, to the list of Secretaries. [Applause.] The motion was carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. CARTER, of Queens, and FRANK, of Wyoming, to conduct the President to the chair.

Mr. VAN WYCK was much applauded as he took the platform. The temporary Chairman introduced him as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure, though it seems in formality scarcely necessary, to introduce Mr. VAN WYCK, whom you have chosen as your presiding officer.

Mr. BIRDSEYE, of Kings, renewed his motion for the appointment of a committe of two to report resolutions.

Mr. LAMONT, of Niagara, called for the report of the Committee on Credentials first. His seat was contested, and he desired to know if he was allowed a seat here.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, from the Committee on Credentials, reported the names of Messrs. LAMONT and KEEP as entitled to seats from Niagara, and Messrs. TUCKER and GRIDLEY from the Eleventh District of New-York. In regard to the order of business the Committee asked further time.

The report of the Committee on Contested Seats was presented.

A delegation from a German Republican Convention, held yesterday, was introduced, and their Chairman, Prof. PEISNER, of Schenectady, submitted the resolutions by that body.

Prof. PEISNER said:

GENTLEMEN: It may seem intrusive in us to appear before such a large body of men skilled in politics and political science, and advise them on political matters; but to hold a separate Convention appeared to us the only means of obtaining the expression of the German sentiments of the German population of the country. This element has been growing in power and influence for years. The party of Liberty would never have been successful without the aid of the German Republicans, nor would it be wise now in this hour of National peril to reject us without a hearing. [Cries of "No," and applause.] Look at Missouri, where the loyal men are struggling against the superior force of the rebels. There a large portion of the loyal Army are Germans, and he would ask could they there, since the death of the brave LYON, [warm applause] dispense with the services of the gallant SIEGEL? [Immense applause.] Look at Virginia. Is not ROSECRANS, who is leading our forces to victory in Western Virginia, of German origin. [Cheers.] Then look at the disaster of Bull Run. Who was it that kept together, and protected in their retreat our flying Army? Had they not heard the name of BLENKER'S Brigade? Who was it that passed a weary night in suspense on the damp sand of Hatteras Point? Was it not WEBER with his gallant force? Look at the muster rolls throughout the country, and you will find whole regiments and brigades of German citizens. Are we not all ever ready to sacrifice all we hold dear, our little prosperity and our lives, to save the honor and existence of our fatherland. [Loud applause.] Have we not also done our duty in times of peace? For years have we not labored in the field, the vineyard, and the workshop, in the sick chamber, the school-room, and the hall of science? Has not German knowledge and German science been at work with effect? In all such fields of usefulness you will find our countrymen laboring with diligence and faithfulness. Yet our German citizens have had to struggle for years against unexpected trials and difficulties. We thought we were doing our duty to the country that welcomed us, but we have had to meet the indifference and scorching irony of the native population. Many of you Americans, mistaking our sentiments, have ostracised us with alien laws and political proscription, but nothing has cooled our patriotism Despite the Know-Nothing warfare against ourselves, we came forward readily to fight the battles of the country. Now, away with the narrow prejudice that none but native citizens can understand your laws; away with all distinctions, native and foreign both. We are of the same, race with you, and have taken your laws and institutions from our native Europe. What your ancestors transplanted to these shores, the Old World had labored for and achieved through trials greater even than those undergone by your ancestors. Remember, too, there never was such a time as now for the exercise of broad patriotism and liberal statesmanship. Blood has flowed on our soil, and graves have been opened for tens and hundreds, and will be for thousands before the war can close. Americans and Germans fell and now lay side by side, mouldering in the same grave. [Applause.] Let us be friends and equals, not only in time of war and death, but also in peace and life. We are willing to share your trials and dangers, but we ask you to share with us your honors, your rights and your privileges. I ask no favors for myself. I am no politician, but I repeat that you may do honor to the graves of my countrymen who have fallen on the battle-field, and justice to the living.

Mr. LAPHAM moved the following:

Resolved, That the resolutions just offered be received by the Convention and referred to the Committee on Resolutions; that thanks be tendered to the gentlemen for the manner in which they have been presented, and the patriotic address with which they have been accompanied, and that the gentlemen be invited to seats upon the platform and to witness the further deliberations of this body.

Dr. STIRK, of Erie, while he sympathized with the resolution just offered, could not think this a time for holding a separate German or Irish convention. He came from Germany twelve years ago, and when naturalized felt he was fully an American citizen. He did not believe that any American could question his right to that title, but if men of German birth could be rightly represented, let them go to the primary meetings and take part in the proceedings. He spoke against holding conventions of nationalities in future.

The resolution of Mr. LAPHAM was adopted.

C. A. DANA, of New-York, moved that delegates be authorized to nominate a State Committee for the ensuing year, according to the usual custom. Adopted.

Mr. BIRDSEY, of Kings, called up the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District on resolutions and address. Adopted.

Mr. SACKETT, of Saratoga, moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to confer with the other Conventions on nominations.

Mr. WOOSTER, of Herkimer, moved to amend by the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District on nominations.

Mr. SACKETT recommended that the committee be the same as that proposed by Mr. WOOSTER. He desired to say that the usual custom has been to allow delegates to select their members on committees of any kind. He moved in addition that this mode of selection be followed now.

Mr. WOOSTER moved the appointment of the Committee on Nominations by the Chair. He did not like to name the Committee of Conference. The other conventions had a similar committee, and he desired this convention to follow their example. The other conventions have been delaying and holding on till they could find out whether we were ready to lay aside party considerations and meet them half way. He preferred the nomination should be made by the Chair to save time, and was confident that the committee would be prudently formed.

Mr. RICE, of Cattaraugus, favored the nomination of the Committee by the Chair.

Mr. DUTCHER, of New-York, warmly advocated the election of the Committee by the delegates. He desired to make this as much as possible a Convention of the people, so as to bury the enemies of the Government so deep in this election that nothing will ever resurrect them.

Mr. DANA, of New-York, would willingly vote this resolution at the proper time, but desired it postponed till the Committee on the Order of Business was ready to report. They would give this subject their early attention. He would be sorry to see a Committee of Conference appointed, and then find that the other Convention had not agreed upon terms of a conference.

Mr. STRONG, of Westchester, hoped the resolution would be suffered to lay over for the present.

Mr. BARKER, of Chautaque, asked if the Committee on the order of business was acting as a Committee of Conference with the other Convention?

Mr. DANA—They are not, but they will submit a plan of proceedings.

Mr. SACKET withdrew his resolution.

Mr. ROBERTS, of Utica, said the Convention had reached an important point in the proceedings, when it became necessary to discover whether they will or not unite with the other Convention. He was only willing to unite on a ticket that would invite men of all parties in its support. He thought the Committee on Nominations should be formed. The delegates themselves should elect a Committee and control its action. The other Convention had, as yet, made no indication of how they wished to act, but it was necessary for this Convention to decide what its course should be. He, therefore, moved that a Committee of three from each Judicial District should be selected by the delegates to act as a Committee on Nominations.

Mr. SACKETT, of Saratoga, moved to amend by making it two from each Judicial District. This would be, in fact, a Committee of Conference, and should consult with the People's Convention.

Mr. DUTCHER, of New-York, moved to amend by instructing them to consult with the Committee on the order of business.

Mr. UPHAM, of Genesee, advocated the Committee's election by Congressional Districts.

Mr. RICE, of Cattaraugus, advocated the appointment of the Committee by the Chair. No person doubted the fact that if it was necessary to confer with the People's Convention, and it was useless to endeavor to conceal the fact.

The amendment of Mr. DUTCHER was carried.

Mr. RICE, of Cattaraugus, moved to amend by leaving the appointment of the Committee to the Chair.

Mr. ORTON, of New-York, advocated the last amendment, as it would facilitate and dispatch business.

Mr. DAYTON, of New-York, believed the nominations to be made by this Convention should be made in the first place from the body of the Convention. If it is necessary for a Committee on Nominations, all we people's representatives should form it. He meant no disrespect to the Chair, but believed this important Committee should come from the Convention. The Committee can thus be formed in half an hour, and the Chair could not make his selections in less time.

Mr. THOMPSON said this was to be a Committee of Conference with the other Convention. [Cries of "No! no!"] The other Convention had nominated their Committee by district delegations, and he hoped the same plan would be followed here.

Mr. STRONG, of Westchester, said the Republicans had called their Convention, and expressed their willingness to lay aside all party consideration, and unite with all men ready to stand by the Government in its peril. He expected the men to lay aside all party appliances and all old machinery and slates, and unite as one man—Liberals against Tories, freemen against rebels, loyal men against the villains gathered in array on the other side of the Potomac for the destruction of the Government, honest men against thieves and rogues. [Applause.] He exhorted men, then, to leave this matter to the Chairman of the Convention. It would be appointed honestly. Any names handed up by the delegation would be put on the Committee by the Chair.

Mr. STRONG continued warmly in favor of a union with the masses of the people, until his voice gave way, when he concluded by stating, that although his voice had gone, his heart was still strong.

Mr. LAMONT, of Niagara, spoke in favor of the selection of the Committee by delegates.

The question was then taken on Mr. RICE'S amendment, to have the Chair appoint them, and lost, 94 to 141. [Applause.]

Mr. RICE, of Cattaragus, moved to amend by making the Committee consist of four from each district. Lost.

The question was then put on the amendment of Mr. SACKETT, to make the Committee consist of two, was carried, and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then announced by the Chair:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

District.
1..Messrs. Osho and Opdyke.
2..Messrs. Birdseye and Curtis.
3..Messrs Hilton and T. M. Burt.
4..Messrs. Hurlburt and W. A. Sackett.
5..Messrs. Prescott and Davenport.
6..Messrs. Ernst and Beadle.
7..Messrs. Pottle and Parsons.
8..Messrs. Holloway and Upham.

The Convention took a recess for 20 minutes.

On reassembling the following Committee on Nominations were selected by the Judicial delegation:

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Districts.
1..S. B. Dutcher and Isaac Dayton.
2..W. H. Robinson and A. Wilder.
3..Henry Smith and Thad. Hart.
4..C. C. Montgomery and J. D. Clute.
5..E. H. Roberts and Charles Andrews.
6..J. G. J. Barber and Charles Cook.
7..E. J. Lapham and John E. Patterson.
8..A. W. Harvey and W. A. Pendergast.

The Convention then took a recess till 9 o'clock this evening.

The Convention assembled shortly after 9 o'clock. as soon as the People's Convention vacated the Hall.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following State Central Committee for the ensuing year was then announced:

District.
1..Simeon Draper, James Kelly, Isaac Sherman.
2..J. H. Studwell, R. C. McCormick, Charles Jones.
3..B. H. Mills, Charles R. Richards, G. H. Sharp.
4..W. A. Dart, W. A. Wheeler, Urian G. Parish.
5..W. Ferry, James Terwilliger, James K. Bates.
6..George W. Ernst, Dr. Boardman, S. P. Russell.
7..S. T. Hoyt, C. G. Folger, S. V. Gavitt.
8..Rufus Wheeler, W. Angel, W. L. Sessions.

HENRY SMITH, of Albany, from the Committee on Nominations, reported that they are not able now to report, and asked that they be continued till to-morrow morning.

W. L. SESSIONS called for the reading of the ticket put in nomieation by the People's Convention.

The ticket was read with mingled applause and hisses.

Mr. SESSIONS moved the adoption of the ticket. [Cries of "No," and marks of assent and disapprobation.] He said he did not approve of the whole of the ticket, particularly that of Mr. TALLMADGE for Canal Commissioner. He had hoped Gen. BRUCE would be put in nomination. [Applause.] But he was willing to sink all personal feeling, in view of the exigencies of the case.

A delegate moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The ayes noes were ordered, but before they were called

Mr. SESSIONS withdrew his motion.

Mr. RICE moved to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of nominations, and that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates.

After much excitement, and several attempts at amendment, a motion to adjourn to 8½ o'clock tomorrow was lost—93 to 108.

Considerable confusion ensued, motions being made to adjourn to various hours, when CHAS. COOK, of Schuyler, from the Committee on Nominations, reported that they had been unable to come to any conclusion, and had adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The Committe of Sixteen on the Order of Business had consulted with the Committee of the People's Convention, and had agreed on the ticket put in nomination by that Convention.

The Committee on Nominations of this Convention understood the duty of selecting candidates confined to them, but under no circumstances preferred to submit the facts to the Convention.

A motion to adjourn to 9 A. M. to-morrow was put and lost—Ayes, 81; Noes, 134.

HENRY A. PENDERGAST, as one of the Committee on Credentials, did not desire to enter a defence for the Committee, but if the Convention understood the difficulties surrounding them, he believed it would indorse the ticket now in nomination. He moved that the ticket of the People's Convention be ratified, with the exception of Mr. TALLMADGE, for Canal Commissioner. [Loud cheers and much confusion.]

G. J. J. BARBER, of Cutland, moved to substitute the name of Mr. BRUCE in place of A. TALLMADGE. [Applause.]

Mr. PORTER, of Niagara, called the previous question.

Mr. DAYTON denied further to amend the ticket, and unless this opportunity was given, he should move to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. PORTER withdrew his call for the previous question.

Mr. DAYTON moved to substitute the name of Mr. ANDREAS WILLWARD in place of W. B. LEWIS. He made this motion to conciliate a large German element, which was wholly unrepresented in the ticket. [Cries of "No, No."]

The previous question was not ordered.

At this stage of the proceedings much confusion occurred by the appearance of a person not a delegate in the front aisle, who, for several minutes, set forth in a loud voice on the backsliding of the Convention, until summarily ejected from the hall.

After this episode the question on the motion to substitute ANDREAS WILLMAN for the State Treasurer, and lost—85 to 104. [Cheers.]

The motion to substitute the name of B. F. BRUCE in place of Mr. TALLMAGE for Canal Commissioner, was then adopted amidst loud applause.

A motion to indorse the ticket as amended was carried, only a few voting in the negative.

The Convention rose and cheered loudly for the ticket. When the excitement had subsided, Mr. BIRDSEYE, from the Committee on the Address and Resolutions, reported.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The Convention was called to order shortly after 9 o'clock, with a very slim attendance.

The Chair announced the following

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

First District—W. J. Atwater and A. L. Wood.
Second—R. D. Luddington and Lucien Birdseye.
Third—T. B. Carroll and James D. Wasson.
Fourth—A. B. James and G. C. Sherrill.
Fifth—Wm. Duer and Josiah Schull.
Sixth—A. S. Diven and Newton Messenger.
Seventh—Ansel Bascom and Finlay M. King.
Eighth—Henry W. Rogers and Noah Davis, Jr.

After some preliminary business had been disposed of, the following Committee on Nominations were appointed under the resolution adopted last night:

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

First District—J. Brooks, F. A. Tallmadge, R. B. Bradford, Jacob Voorhies, Thomas S. Berry and A. J. H. Duganne.

Second District—Edgar McMullen, E. M. Madden, Charles F. Hamilton, Charles H. Roosevelt, S. J. Wilson and Chas. H. S. Williams, Jr.

Third District—John A. Willard, Henry H. Martin, Erastus Cooke, W. S. Kenyon, Daniel Knower and Joseph G. Patton.

Fourth District—George B. Sherrill, James B. McKean, A. B. James, George F. Hanford and Seymour Sexton.

Fifth District—John Satterlee, A. H. Bailey, E. A. Graham, Alonzo Wood, William Duer and James A. Bell.

Sixth District—John Eddy, T. H. Matteson, H. A. Beebe, R. H. Duell, James Barrett, and M. Goodrich.

Seventh District—Wm. F. Aldridge, Owen Allen, O. B. Latham, Enos Sheldon, Charles Holmes and Alexander L. Chase.

Eighth District—Noah Davis, Jr., Henry W. Rogers, Joshua H. Darling, Charles Dentramont, John F. Smith and Daniel Morse.

On motion, the above Committee was authorized to fill vacancies.

Mr. BEEBE, of Tioga, moved that the Committee be directed to select three delegates from each Judicial District to form a State Committee.

Mr. MATTESON opposed the motion. This was going into the old party machinery, which the people are tired of. He moved as an amendment that the present officers be instructed to call future meetings, if necessary.

Mr. BEEBE was as much opposed as any one could be to "party machinery," but they were all enlisted for the war, and future action might become necessary.

A delegate opposed the idea of making a political party out of this meeting, which was called only to meet the present emergency.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Genesee, thought the people could get together at any time, as they had now got together without the aid of any machinery.

Mr. JAMES R. THOMPSON, of Monroe, advocated the formation of a Central Committee.

After further debate, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. VAN ALLEN, of Oneida, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Nominations be instructed to report no man for nomination by this Convention who is now in nomination by any political party, or is an incumbent of any State office, except Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. EDGAR MCMULLEN said this was a strange resolution. He did not believe the Convention had any desire to nominate Judge COMSTOCK. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried, amidst laughter.

A delegate renewed the resolution, with the exception of that part relating to the Judge of the Court of Appeals, which was also laid on the table.

Mr. HALE, of Onondaga, as a member of the Committee of Arrangements, informed the Convention that this hall was wanted at 11 o'clock for the meeting of the Republican State Convention. As the Committees of this Convention would not be ready to report for two hours, they might now take a recess till 12:30. He was informed by the Secretary of the Republican State Committee that the Convention would only be in session one hour, and would adjourn till 4 o'clock, so as to give this Convention an opportunity of meeting again at 12½ o'clock until 4. They could then adjourn for the Republican Convention to again assemble. If it was necessary for both Conventions to be in session the same time, one of them could use the City Hall, which had been secured for the meeting of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. JAMES R. THOMPSON opposed this manner of holding meetings alternately, and moved that this Convention adjourn to the City Hall.

Loud cries of "No," "No," "No," from all parts of the hall, amidst which the motion was withdrawn.

The Convention then took a recess till 1½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at the hour appointed.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved that when the Convention proceed to vote upon the nominations the Secretary call the roll of the members, and check their names as they vote.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved that the roll of members be called, with the exception of those from Yates, and called for the ayes and noes on his motion.

Motion was made to lay the motion of Mr. SCHOLEFIELD on the table.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD called for the ayes and noes on the motion to lay his motion on the table, and twenty members rising in favor of the call, the President ordered the Secretary to commence, when—

Hon. A. S. DIVEN rose to the point of order that the Convention had a rule as to the order in which the voting should be done, and that the Yeas and Nays were out of order.

The Chair decided the point of order well taken, and that the Yeas and Nays could not be called.

A vote was then taken to lay the motion of Mr. SCHOLEFIELD on the table, and it was carried.

Mr. RATHBONE moved for a Committee of two from each Judicial District to nominate an Executive Committee. Laid on the table.

On motion of C. B. COCHRANE, Mr. PERKINS was called upon, and sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. CARROLL, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

DECLARATION.

The representatives of the people of the State of New-York, in Convention assembled, discarding all political divisions, and waiving for the present all party platforms and traditions; animated only by the patriotic spirit that glows in the popular heart, do make this solemn declaration:

That we seek to organize no new party nor to destroy the formal organization of any of the existing parties, to alienate any citizen from his distinctive political principles, but solely in this hour of national peril, to proclaim our devotion to the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States, and our fixed determination to defend, maintain and perpetuate them at every hazard, and at whatever cost of blood and treasure for that purpose, to sustain with all our individual and united power and zeal the Constitutionally chosen authorities of the Government, in the prosecution of the existing war, with unrelaxing vigor and unceasing energy, to the end that a permanent peace shall be secured by the utter extinction of rebellion; that every loyal citizen shall be restored to and protected in the enjoyment of all his right and property; that armed traitors shall suffer the pains and penalties due their crimes; that those laying down their arms and submitting to the Government as its vindicated authority may grant to repentant rebels, and in order that the people of the State may give expression at the approaching election to their devotion and loyalty to the Government, and to the sentiment that has caused this Convention to be assembled untrammeled by party ties, we present to them the nominees of this body, and invoke for them the cordial and united support of all loyal citizens of the State.

After a debate, the resolutions were laid on the table, to await the report of the Committee on Nominations.

W. G. WEED, of Albany, moved that a Committee of two be appointed to call on the Nominating Committee, and ascertain when they will be ready to report.

Mr. WEED and Mr. D. A. MUNROE were appointed such Committee.

J. B. HASKIN, of Westchester, said he came here from Westchester County, to represent the people of that County in the Convention. He belonged to no party, having been a Democrat, but was turned away from that party by the infamy and corruption of BUCHANAN'S Administration. The gentleman from Chemung had opposed the organization as a party. For himself, he did not believe this Government could not be effectual and successful without an organization in every county and district in the State. The terrible disaster at Bull Run read us a lesson to put down by organization the secret enemies of the Government everywhere. A Convention meaner than the Hartford Convention, had assembled here last week, and put candidates in nomination. They have an organization throughout the State. He desired such an organization of this Party as would be as effective as that adopted by the gallant MCCLELLAN in Virginia. [Applause.] He, therefore, offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention from the different counties be and are hereby recommended to call Union Conventions in their several counties, for the nomination of county officers, and Union District Conventions to nominate district officers, to be elected at the ensuing Fall elections, upon the platform of principles adopted by this Convention.

Senator DIVEN could see no necessity for an organization other than springing from the people themselves. The people of his county had met together, and declared that they would stand by the Government in disregard of political parties. They would act in accordance with those sentiments in their nominations in the county and districts. There would be organization without any action of this Convention. He believed, before another election was held, rebellion would be put down. Our Army have established themselves on the coast of North Carolina, and that State would soon again be in the Union. The gallant FREMONT had gathered his Army of 70,000 in Missouri, and before long will rescue that State from the rebels, and avenge the gallant LYON. Then that Army will march onward down the Mississippi, in its majesty, until it reaches the great commercial city at its mouth. He was one of the hopeful men who looked to the speedy termination of this war. He desired now to strip this movement of all seeming organization that can prevent men still attached to political parties from supporting its candidates.

Mr. HASKIN differed with the gentleman from Chemung. He came here a Democrat, willing to put off old party ties, and join in a new Union party. [Cheers.] If the gentleman did not wish this organization to interfere at all with existing political parties, his place was rather in the Republican Convention than in this. He argued in favor of organization for practical purposes. He would do as much as any man to support Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration while it was right. When Sumter was bombarded and his patriotic proclamation put forth, every loyal man should have supported him. There is no medium, no half-way now between patriots and traitors. In this belief he desired to organize this party on the basis of the Government, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. WAKEMAN, of Genessee, spoke warmly against any organization of a new party. He regarded this as a movement of the people, and while he was not opposed to breaking up old parties, he did not wish to adopt any old party machinery.

Mr. HASKINS thought the object of the resolution was understood. He called for its reading and moved the previous question.

After further skirmishing the call of counties was ordered on the question, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Much confusion existed. Several motions were made to drive off a vote.

At last Mr. ALLEY, of Steuben, made a motion for a recess till 7 o'clock, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned till 7 P. M.

[Owing to the severe storm, the conclusion of the Convention proceedings has not reached us.]

COMBINATION ON A TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 11—11 P. M.

The People's Convention at 9 P. M. nominated

For Attorney-General—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Secretary of State—HORATIO BALLARD, of Cortland.

Comptroller—LUCIUS ROBINSON, of Chemung.

Treasurer—WM. B. LEWIS, of Kings.

State Engineer and Surveyor—WM. B. TAYLOR, of Oneida.

Canal Commissioner—(Long term,) FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, of Buffalo. (Short term,) FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, of New-York,

State Prison Inspector—ABRAHAM B. TAPPAN, of Westchester.

Judge of Appeals—WM. B. WRIGHT, of Ulster.

The Republican Convention at 11 o'clock adopted the People's ticket, except F. A. TALLMADGE as Canal Commissioner, short term, for whom they substituted BENJAMIN F. BRUCE, of Madison, the present incumbent.

OUR SYRACUSE CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION —ALL PARTIES REPRESENTED—ACTION IN REFERENCE TO A STATE TICKET, ETC.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

The People's Convention, called by no one knows whom, has astonished its contrivers. For several days it has been apparent, from the number and character of the delegations announced from the various sections of the State, that an influential and highly respectable body of men would be in Syracuse to-day, in response to the volunteer call. Yesterday the town began rapidly to fill up, and before daylight this morning all the first-class hotels were overflowing.

All shades of opinion are represented. Many delegates to the Republican Convention, to be held tomorrow, are also accredited to the People's meeting. Many Democrats are also present—generally men of high character and patriotic hearts. There is also a fair sprinkling of the class of inevitable sore heads, from the fossilized Conservative to the half-made-up Radical, whom it would be impossible more precisely to classify.

The conversation and maneuvering during the day have related chiefly to the policy which the Convention should pursue in regard to nominations. There is no difference of opinion as to the character of the ticket for State officers which the Convention ought to present. All agree with one voice that a Union ticket, of able, loyal and unexceptionable *new men*, should be made out, but many in the morning demanded that this should be accomplished to-day, and that the Convention should thereupon separate and disappear, before the meeting of the Republican Convention, leaving that body to accept or reject the ticket thus presented, according to their views of policy or duty—while many others maintained that inasmuch as the Republican Party had, through its State Committee, made the first proposal for united patriotic action in this election, irrespective of party, it would be not merely discourteous, but arrogant and presumptuous in the highest degree, to attempt to forestall the action of that party in carrying out its own suggestion, without consultation with and in contempt of its accredited representatives, so soon to be convened. Before the meeting of the Convention this morning, no one but a careful, practiced analyzer of the currents and drifts of sentiment in public assemblies could form a conclusion as to the course which the People's meeting would adopt. But certain indications made it plain to the eye of experience that the latter opinions would ultimately find favor with the great majority of the Convention. Foremost among these indications was the overwhelming certainty that the men here convened were absolutely in earnest in the business which has brought them together, and were determined so to act that the voice of New-York against treason, and in favor of Union, should be pronounced with the crushing weight of 200,000 majority in this election, and were not going to lose sight of this great purpose by attempts to console anybody's griefs, or to execute their revenges, or prosecute their schemes of interest and ambition. Another sign was the eagerness to assume that the business of this Convention was *to dictate*, manifested by some who seemed to fear the influence of deliberation, and of the respect which the Convention to-morrow must necessarily command. At the first informal meeting of the Convention, these parties insisted that its business should be pushed to a conclusion, without any adjournment or recess. A person by the name of BASCOM, who is said by some to have issued the call, was very emphatic on this head, apprehending the worst consequences if his views and policy were not adopted. But he subsided after the first expression of the Convention, which, by an emphatic vote, ordered a recess from 1 till 4 o'clock. If he claims the paternity of the assembly, he doubtless deems his offspring very ungrateful.

An exciting incident occurred in the morning. A fellow, whose name was said to be MURPHY, undertook to address the Chair and to act as a delegate from Albany, when he was represented by the members from that vicinity, who knew him, to be of treasonable proclivities. He very soon found that he was in an unsafe atmosphere for such vermin, and his personal safety was in great peril for a few moments, till his mouth was peremptorily closed by the Chair.

Mr. ALVORD, the temporary Chairman, made a sound and spirited address on opening the Convention, and I learn from citizens of Syracuse that he has done himself honor, and the country signal service, by his ardent loyalty and intelligent zeal for the cause of the Government since the rebellion broke out. The Convention has just commenced its evening session. I do not anticipate that it will more than complete its organization to-night.

DECLINES TO ACCEPT.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Dr. BROUCK, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, will shortly publish a letter declining to accept the nomination.

The Shipments in American Bottoms from Batavia.

The following is an extract from a letter to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

BATAVIA, July 12.

The ship *Surprise* has gone on to Singapore to discharge her cargo, and will be followed, upon the arrival of the mails, by the *Homer*. The last-named vessel has been unable to find employment here, owing to her flag, the insurance offices declining at the moment to accept risks upon the property shipped in American bottoms, on account of the action of the seceding States in regard to letters-of-marque.

Seizure of a Suspected Slaver.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The whaling bark *Margaret Scott* was seized at New-Bedford by the United States to-day, being suspected of fitting out for a slaver. SAMUEL P. SKINNER, reputed owner; AMBROSE LANDER, master; and the first and second officers, were brought to this city, and held to bail for an examination.

Death of a Bank President.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 11.

JOHN W. FITCH, President of the Mechanics Bank, and universally esteemed, died this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 11—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $4 75 for fancy from Spring Wheat. CORN and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour 31c., Wheat 9c., and Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—36,500 bush. Wheat, 22,400 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,438 bbls. Flour, 3,400 bush. Wheat, 34,000 bush. Corn, 3,000 bush. Oats, 73,600 bush. Barley.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 11—P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet, but firm; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 82c.; 3,000 bushels No. 2, at 77c. CORN firm; sales, 60,000 bushels, at 35c.; 21,000 bushels do., at 35½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—13c. on Corn, and 14c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—19,000 bbls. Flour, 191,000 bushels Wheat, 282,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—22,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT active at 65c.@65½c. for No. 1; 61c. for No. 2, in store. CORN ½c. lower; sales at 19½c. in store. *Receipts*—6,900 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 146,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—2,300 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 191,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm; 13c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels Red, at $1 10@$1 15; White, $1 20 @$1 25. CORN declined; sales, 3,000 bushels, at 55c. @58½c. WHISKY steady.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 11—*In steamship Asia for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. I. R. De Jundot and man-servant, London; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Walker, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Tyers, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Phelps, H. Santter, Frank Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herrman, New-York; W. C. Shaw, three children and two servants, Baltimore; S. T. Dana, Boston; T. Kindinico, Brooklyn; R. Spedding and daughter, Edward Sothern, New-York; Charles Geekmann, Philadelphia; Capt. Hy Shoof, Newburyport, Mass.; Mrs. Gortenhoffer; three children and servant, W. C. Pickersgill, Jr., New-York; Hugr Schuchard and servant, J. W. Howe, Valparaiso; H. Hill, New-York; F. H. Brower, Bremen; Saint Croix De Belligney, French Consul at Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fenn, Brooklyn; R. Egan, New-York; J. Shiels, Mrs. W. Shiels and four children, San Francisco; Edward Willis England; James D. Grace, George Jamieson, New-York; Anthony McLoone, Donegal, Ireland; J. F. Cronelly, New-York; Seaton Flint, Michigan; Rev. W. D. Morris, Esq.; Lady Georgina Fane and servant, Mrs. H. Baker and company, seven passengers.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Hound, from Bermuda—A. Craft, J. Outerbridge, Miss E. Richardson.

In schr. Kate Weston, from Rio Grande—M. L. Englehart, Jos. Centra, N. Penfield.

In brig Lady of the Lake, from Kingston, Jam.—D. V. Touzalin, J. C. Evans.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 37 | Sun sets.... 6 16 | Moon sets.... 11 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 25 | Gov. Island. 2 14 | Hell Gate.... 3 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Bark St. Bernard, (Brem.,) Deetjen, Havre.

Brigs La Grange, Kimball, Montevideo, Trask & Dearborn; C. C. Billings, Cort, Bangor.

Schooners S. Hall, Paddleford, Taunton; Amelia, Rockhill, Norwich; Time, Sawyer, Nassau, [illegible] & Bartow; Sunny Side, Small, Dennis; Governor, [illegible] Weymouth; Isabel, Taylor, Philadelphia; [illegible], Anderson, St. Kitts, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; [illegible] Rackett, Philadelphia; Andover, Keeney, [illegible] & Hincken; G. W. Baldwin, Crowell, [illegible] Butler, Miner, St. Thomas, H. E. Smith; J. W. [illegible] Taylor, Washington, master; Rebecca, Sovy, [illegible] master; Minnehaha, Thomas, Portland, master; [illegible]tine, Grant, Elizabethport; S. A. Mount, [illegible]ton; Princess, Lovell, St. Thomas; J. R. [illegible]tle, Philadelphia; Helen Mar, Tuthill, Philadelphia; Queen of Clippers, Lockhart, Windsor, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Sloop J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River; Comet, Provost, Stamford, master.

Arrived.

War steamer Rinaldo, (Br.,) Hewett, Cape Henry.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Artisan, Chase, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalsell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalsell.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Ship Black Hawk, Bowers, Baker's Island [illegible] ds., via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with guano to Bucklin & Crane. Sld. in co. from Hampton Roads with Eng. bark [illegible], from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Ship Autocrat, (of Boston,) Burwell, Liverpool July 27, via Eastport 8th inst., in ballast, to Nesmith & Sons; put into Eastport for orders.

Ship Volga, (of Boston,) Holm, Cronstadt, and passed Elsinore Aug. 2, with hemp, &c., to W. Ropes & Co. Aug. 28, lat. 47 18, lon. 46 34, saw icebergs.

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool Aug. [illegible], with mdse. and 28 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland, [illegible] & Co.

Ship Realm, Burns, Havana 15 ds., in ballast, to Robson & Fosdick; is bound to St. John, N. B.; put into this port for orders.

Ship Webfoot, Hedges, Liverpool 35 ds., with coal to Baker & Crowell.

Ship Resolute, Prince, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to Ingalls & Carman.

Ship Goschen, (Brem.,) Probst, Bremen 37 ds., in ballast, to Chas. Luling.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Havre Aug. 1, via St. John, N. B., 6 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Atalanta, (Brem.,) Horstmann, Bremen [illegible] ds., in ballast, and 30 passengers to Hennings & Gosling. Aug. 17, lat. 58 56, lon. 16 57, saw Bremen ship Elise & Mathilde, from Bremen for New-York; Aug. 21, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible] 50, saw Bremen ship Elena, from Bremen for New-York.

Bark Alice Tainter, Hutton, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast, to J. & N. Smith & Co. Had westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Iris, (Brem.,) Deetgen, London 36 ds., in ballast, to Hennings & Gosling. Saw large quantities of ice E. of the Banks.

Bark Ellen Morrison, Gardner, Kingston, Jam., via Key West, 14 ds., with logwood to Tucker & Lightbourn. 9th inst., lat. 38 56, lon. 74 20, spoke U. S. frigate Savannah, cruising.

Bark Miranda, (Br., of Liverpool,) Symons, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with coffee to Goodhue & Co.

Bark Mary, (of San Francisco,) New-Bedford 36 hours, in ballast, to master. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, Barbados 17 ds., in ballast, to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven.

Bark "Catch Me," (Swed.,) Hartsell, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Henry Hill, (of Boston,) Towne, Liverpool Aug. 1, with coal to Peter Braggiotti.

Bark N. Boynton, Miller, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Sylphide, (Br., of Sunderland,) Henderson, Cork 40 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Mary, Brock, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.

Brig Sultan, Sutton, Havana 14 ds., in ballast, to C. B. Dibble & Co. 9th inst., Mrs. Sutton died, and was buried at sea. Anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Betsey Ames, (of Wells,) Bartlett, Key West 12 ds., in ballast, to master. Sld. in co. with brig Jacob Dock, for Wilmington, Del.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Hill, Kingston, Jam., Aug. 22, with logwood to Middleton & Co. When coming out of Kingston, saw an American war steamer going in.

Brig Mystic, Wade, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Stevens Bros. Anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Comet, (Br.,) Rollins, Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast, to Middleton & Co.

Brig Mauricio, (Hol.,) Schreuder, Curacoa Aug. 24, with fustic to Dovale & Co.

Brig Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Hatch, St. Vincent's 21 ds., in ballast, to Middleton & Co.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Freethey, Balize, Hond., 20 ds., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre & Co.

Brig J. Hopkins, ——, Mystic, Conn., in ballast.

Schr. Aigburth, (prize, Br.,) Gage, Matanzas Aug. 17, with molasses to order; was bound to St. John, N. B., and captured Aug. 31, off Florida, by U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, in consequence of her being on the coast and some informality in her papers.

Schr. Kate Weston, (of New-Haven,) Adams, Rio Grande July 24, with hides, wool, &c., to C. Thompson. Sld. in co. with schrs. Palma and M. Wrightington, for Falmouth. Aug. 29, lat. 14 N., lon. 49 W., spoke schr. H. Hallock, from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Schr. D. B. Bayles, Van Brunt, East Caicos, T. I., Aug. 29, with salt to Baker & Dayton. Sld. in co. with schr. Col. Lester, of and for New-London, and saw her again 8th inst. off Hatteras. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Siak, (of Machias,) Talbot, Palmas, Canary Islands, 36 ds., with barilla to Wm. De Pew & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Goodwill, (Br.,) Roberts, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cottan, Black River, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Target, Davis, Montevideo 40 ds., in ballast, to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. C. D. Horton, McKeena, Black River, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. Hound, (Br.,) Richardson, Bermuda Sept. 3, in ballast, to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Eclipse, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Kitts Aug. 20, via Anguilla 24th, with salt to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Mary Harris, (Br., of Nassau,) Dorritie, St. Martin's Aug. 19, via St. Thomas, in ballast, to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Kasbec, Long, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Julia Anna, (of Boston,) Clifford, Turks Island 14 ds., with salt to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Mexican, Lockwood, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Orvetta, Sammis, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais 4 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Buckstone, Miller, Saco 4 ds., with heading.

Schr. Chief, Eldridge, Gloucester 4 ds., with fish.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to S. W., with rain at intervals.

Sailed.

Sept. 10—Bark Mary Lucretia, for Cadiz. Schr. T. S. Harding, for Matanzas.

Sept. 11—Steamships Northern Light, for Aspinwall; Asia, for Liverpool; Honduras, for Key West.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Van Name, while coming through Hell Gate this morning, went ashore on Blackwell's Island; will probably be got off next high water.

ST. GEORGE'S, Bermuda, Aug. 30.—The bark Baltimore has completed her repairs and proceeded on her voyage to Port-au-Prince. The Br. schr. Earl of Devina, of Penzance, from Vergin Gordo for Liverpool, with a cargo of copper ore; has put in here, leaking badly; is discharging.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Argo—ship, from Bremen for Quebec, Aug. 7, lat. 50, lon. 10.

Columbus—Br. bark, from Falmouth for Quebec, 27 ds. out, Aug. 18, lat. 30 44, lon. 29 50.

E. Z.—ship, strg. E. S. E., Sept. 10, lat. 39 10, lon. 70 30.

Express—fishing schr., of Provincetown, with 30,000 fish, Sept. 1, on the Grand Banks.

Howard—schr., from Philadelphia for Tortugas, Aug. 29, off Sand Key Light.

Saxon—Br. brig, from Dublin for St. John, N. B., 37 ds. out, Aug. 19, lat. 45 43, lon. 31 46.

Tiberias—brig, of New-Orleans, from Cienfuegos for London, Aug. 30, off Key West.

Tuscarora—ship, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, Sept. 8, off Sable Island.

Vivid—Br. schr., of Yarmouth, Eng., from Cardenas for Cork, Aug. 31, off Double Head Shot Key.

Valentine—ship, strg. E., was passed, Aug. 31, lat. 43 12, lon. 59.

William Daniel—ship, from Amsterdam for Batavia, 57 ds. out, all well, July 50, lat. 26 6, lon. 25 2.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Aug. 24, barks Eagle, Baker, from and for New-York, to sail 30th—had 14 ds. passage; Venus, do. do.—had 21 ds. passage.

At Rio Grande, July 24, brigs Young America, Pool, hence, anchored on the bar; Linda, for Liverpool, ready; schr. M. Greenwich, for England.

At Kingston, Jam., Aug. 22, schr. Helen Mar, for Black River, to load for New-York.

At St. Thomas, no date, bark Elizabeth, of and for Philadelphia.

At Anguilla, Aug. 24, schr. Whirlwind, from St. Kitts, to load salt for an Eastern port.

PERHAM'S
GRAND INTERNATIONAL
EXCURSION.
Embracing the Eastern and Middle States and the Canadas.
For full particulars see advertisement in New-York *Herald* to-day.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXperienced and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress: understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; is willing and obliging; can embroider; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO GET A situation with an American family; is able to give lessons in French or German; is willing to make himself useful in the house; good reference given, from No. 185 Hester-st., in barber-shop.